

FORWARD

'33

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- 6 **Vitamins.** *Highest technical authorities show that the Klim process does not destroy the vitamins which are so valuable in milk.*



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To Our Readers

Henceforth the "Forward" will be
published once a year — in July.



管区資料室

THE FORWARD

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of the
STUDENTS OF ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE



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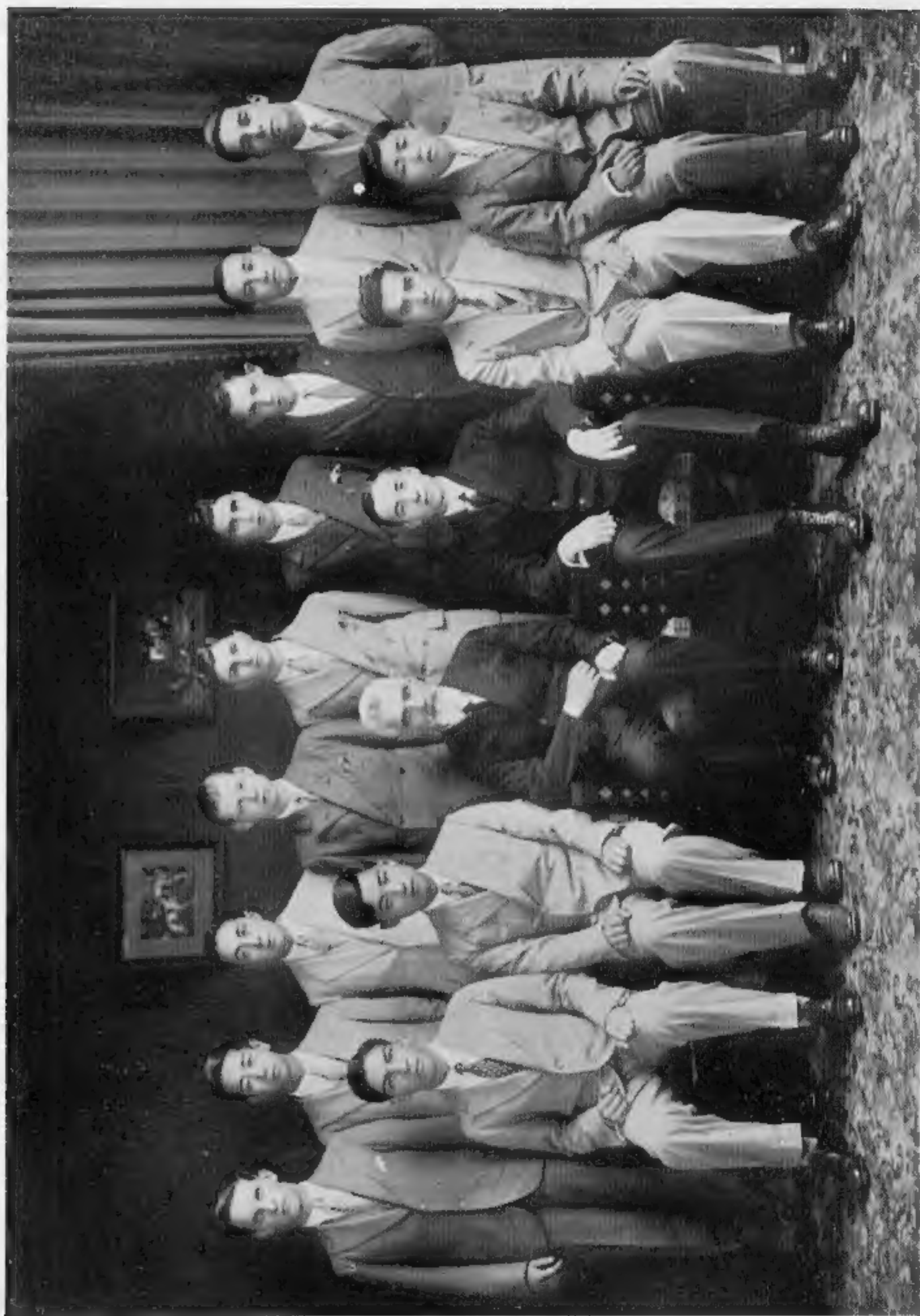
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GRADUATES



APohl '33



Class of 1933



Francis J. Mourier "Tank"

Sputter, bang, and there goes our "Tank". Whether in football, baseball, track or swimming, the mighty effects of the devastating onrush of Mourier are felt by all that may be in the road. That's the way, "Tank," just plow in and see your way through the difficulty.

Ambition: Coach

Weakness: "Pahloushophone"

Michael U. Sisikin "Duke"

A flashy lad, a mighty man—that's our "Duke." His curly hair attracts everybody, but it doesn't get Newton's "goat". In this fast-moving world, it pays to be attractive, especially when landing a job. Keep your school-boy's complexion, "Duke."

Ambition: Military Officer

Weakness: Basketball



Albert Hohi "Paulina"

This "Paulina" is our comedian "de luxe". "Charlie" Chaplin or "Buster" Keaton will have to take a sidestep when he crashes the gates of Hollywood. When you land on the easy-chair, don't fall off, "Paulina", for it's hard enough to get on.

Ambition: Charles Chaplin, Jr.

Weakness: Acting

Tsundoru Arai "Taisho"

Though little, a man of mighty energy and strong convictions, "Taisho" may eventually develop into a second Napoleon. We hope that his Waterloo will not come too sudden. Cheerio, "Taisho".

Ambition: To become a general

Weakness: Debating





John G. Eytan "Sunki"

"Sunki" rose high above his sorrows, for he became indifferent to the trials of class. But he can do things with cowhide "pills" that'll make even "Lefty" Grove jump. Shoot straight and "strike 'em out."

Ambition: Easy life
Weakness: Hunting

1933

Hans A. Luther "Lusac"

"Lusac's" distinguishing trait is to memorize all the tough theorems. Yes, great things are expected of you with such a memory. But don't forget to put on your tie! "Scimus quod in memoria tenemus."

Ambition: Hypnotist
Weakness: To be a useless Fullback



1933



Serge G. Nielous "Perchick"

"Perchick" is surely a jolly chap all-round, and his "wise cracks" in class often bring disastrous results. Yet, he has flashes of genius, especially in mechanics. "Bon Voyage", Serge.

Ambition: A 2nd Rockefeller
Weakness: Breaking machines

1933

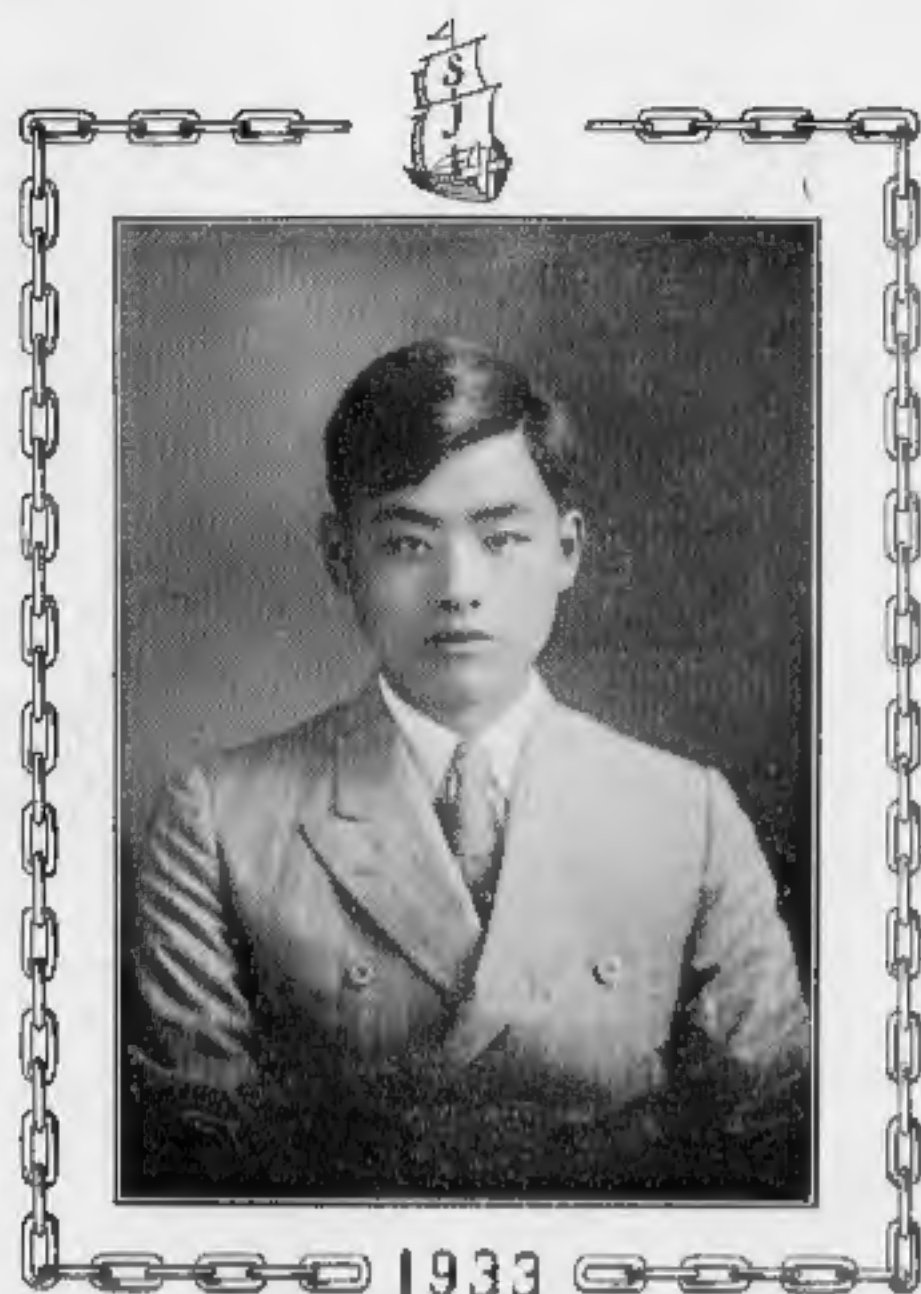
Charles H. S. Boyd "Chachan"

If you think that radio is all the "bunk", just ask our "Chachan", and hear what he has to say. Besides being a radio fan, Charlie is a sportsman of no mean degree. Jump high when you do, and don't forget the dear old days.

Ambition: Painting signboards
Weakness: Testing chemicals



1933



Joseph H. Asahina "Demi"

Our "Demi" is a living example of might and beef and brains. He is our nominee for the Latin Oratorical Contest; but whether this is true or not, it's hard to tell. Anyway, great success to you in whatever you undertake, Joe.

Ambition: Gastronomist
Weakness: To sleep

John McFarlane "Torako"

"Torako" has been a mighty busy man this year, managing the business side of the "Forward." Still he has had enough time left to excel in dreaming. Good work, "Torako," dream to success.

Ambition: Barber
Weakness: Inaccurate typing



Thomas C. U. N'gai "Tomato"

There is a saying which runs like this: "If you yell loud enough, you will be heard." That's right, N'gai, for it is much more necessary to possess penetration enough to discover who is a fool and who is a clever man.

Ambition: Magician
Weakness: Being absent

Frederick A. Savory "Shoko"

Frederick A. Savory, or in other words just "Shoko," comes from the sunny Bonin Islands. Once in a while he gives birth to a new idea in Trigs, which the class must take or bust. The greatest men make mistakes, but do not repeat the same mistakes; and such is true of "Shoko." Ideas are needed, Fred, so create them in abundance.

Ambition: "On top of the world."
Weakness: Boxing





Alexander N. Garbunoff "Gobo"

Seven jolly-rogues sat on the mizzenmast, and one of them was our honorable "Gobo." He hails from Russia where all the people skate, but since there is no ice here, we can't say how well he tumbles. Yep, tumbles, jumbles, and other "umbles" will face you soon, so be prepared; and good luck.

Ambition: Acrobat

Weakness: "Inari Zushi"



LITERARY



A. Pohl '33

The Honor of a Samurai

John McFarlane '33

IT was about the year 1300, when the political life of Japan resembled that of France and England during the early Middle Ages, that two generals of Nippon, Musashi Miyamoto and Matabe Goto, led an invasion into a distant land. Slowly but steadily Miyamoto's abler leadership showed forth, and thus was born envy and hatred within the bosom of Goto. Determined not to be overshadowed in his prowess, he devised a vile scheme to have Miyamoto recalled to Japan by means of false reports of disgraceful conduct on the field of battle. This he accomplished through his friend, Tokichiro Matsunuma, at that time the generalissimo's favorite, but Miyamoto's mortal enemy.

One starry night as Miyamoto was counseling with his officers about the next move to be made on the enemy, a messenger arrived posthaste at his camp with orders for him to return to Himeji, then the temporary abode of Gonnosuke Oishi, the grand *daimyo* (lord) of Japan. Perplexed at such a command, Miyamoto hesitated to comply, but the old soldier's instinct got the better of him. Followed by a few of his men, he sadly left the land which he had set his heart and soul to conquer.

Miyamoto arrived at Himeji the latter part of March, after a dangerous crossing of the Japan Strait, and reported his arrival to his lord, Oishi. The *daimyo* received him coldly, and Miyamoto grieved at such a reception, turned to his friend in arms, Takeda, for an explanation at the latter's house. There again he was greeted with an icy welcome, and his friend's taunting word angered Miyamoto to such an extent, that he left the house in haste. But not before he had given a bitter remark to Takeda, in token of the close friendship that had existed between them.

Next morning Miyamoto's cutting words to his friend echoed and re-echoed through the whole district, and before long it reached the sharp ears of the *daimyo*. Furious at such conduct from a fallen *samurai* (warrior), he banished Miyamoto from the court. No harsher punishment could have befallen a *samurai* than this, but Miyamoto bore it firmly. He removed, with some of his trusty servants to the lower end of the town to start life as a merchant. His meritorious deeds in the service of the country were spoken of at the court but with bated breath. Such was the condition of the great *samurai*, once renowned throughout the land.

A few months passed, and Oishi's anger against Miyamoto did not lessen. Chances of return for the fallen *samurai* were practically gone. But luck was in his favor, when a terrible earthquake occurred one night, splitting the stillness of the air with cries of agony and pain. The houses crashed with thunderous roar, but Miyamoto unheeding of danger, gathered about two hundred of his former followers and arming them with crowbars, rushed to the Himeji Castle, the dwelling place of Oishi.

After a breathless run through the ruined streets, Miyamoto reached the broken gate of the Castle to find Oishi and his train camped out on the courtyard. Without thinking twice of the unfair treatment of his lord, nor of the decree of banishment that had been passed upon him, Miyamoto announced himself ready for service. Oishi's hardened heart gradually softened on seeing his old *samurai*, though an outcast, return to offer aid. No other vassal had arrived ahead of Miyamoto, and this greatly touched the aged *daimyo's* heart. Upon being asked whether his vassal should post guards before the gates, Oishi gave a weak nod of approval and gratitude.

The shock of the quake had died down, and the firmament glittered with stars blinking at the havoc wrought by Nature. Wearily Miyamoto made his rounds of inspection, and his thoughts wandered off to the land he had determined to conquer. Then at the main gate, as luck would have it, he overheard the following conversation:

"Tokichiro Matsunuma demands audience."

"What! you, Tokichiro! Are you not rather late in coming?" replied the guard in a sarcastic tone.

"Silence! you fool, and let me by!" was the arrogant answer.

"By heavens! you shall not cross the threshold without orders from our master!" retorted the angered guard, ready to check any attempts of advance.

"Who's your master, ignoble cur?" came the biting remark.

"Musashi Miyamoto, and no other," was the haughty reply.

"What! Miyamoto, the outcast-----begone!" answered Tokichiro; and blood would have been spilled had not Miyamoto stepped out from his concealment and permitted Tokichiro to pass.

The following week when the excitement of the disaster had died down, Miyamoto was summoned before the high court of Oishi. Bewildered at the sudden change of things, Miyamoto

entered the audience hall, which was well packed with the high nobles of the land. The sight he beheld greatly moved the veteran *samurai*, but not a tear dropped to betray his emotion, as he took his customary place among the files of the nobles.

Oishi roughly commanded Miyamoto to advance and defend himself against the charges that were to be laid by Tokichiro. Tokichiro Matsunuma stepped out with a devilish grin on his lean face, and in the sleekest tone laid the following accusation:

"Did you not, Miyamoto, call Matabe Goto a wine merchant in your letter to the *Kahn* (emperor) of China; and also did you not sign yourself Gonnosuke Miyamoto borrowing our *daimyo's* name?"

"I did," replied Miyamoto, "and would have gladly called Matabe a grosser name if I had had another chance to do so."

"What! explain yourself!" roared the angry Gonnosuke Oishi, clutching the hilt of his long sword in his trembling hand.

"Your Highness, it is a sad story for me to relate amid such an assembly, but the occasion forces me to do so," answered Miyamoto.

"I received a letter from the *Kahn* reporting the cowardly retreat of Matabe before the latter's forty thousand men, and likewise in a provoking manner demanding immediate release of the prisoners I had taken. This I could not comply with, and to hide the base conduct of Matabe, I called him a wine merchant from Osaka, traveling with his followers, which the *Kahn* had scattered in confusion. It was I, Miyamoto, the man with whom the leader of the enemy had to deal, and the sight of forty or fifty thousand men were nothing to my soldiers. I furthermore threatened to sack Peking, if the *Kahn* dared to molest me in my conquest, and signed the letter in your name; for I thought that you would have done likewise."

The great hall was in tense silence, and Miyamoto bowed and took his place again. Oishi showed no trace of compassion, but drew his sword, scabbard and all. Slowly rising from his seat, he advanced towards Miyamoto and handed him the heavily lacquered sheath and its shining contents, saying:

"Well done, my man, and remember that truth will always out."

Atami, the Riviera of Japan

C. P. S. Boyd '33

EMBOWERED in orange groves and nestling in a sunny little valley on the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean, lies the town of Atami, whose attractions find favor with foreigners as well as Japanese visitors.

There are, it is said, about six hundred hot springs in Japan, but those of Atami rank among the foremost. The geyser which supplies the different baths is situated in the center of the town. The intermittent eruptions of boiling water, enveloped in great columns of steam, spout up with terrific force. The water is clear, and it is a common belief among the people of the district that it is highly beneficial to persons afflicted with certain diseases.

Being surrounded by mountains and open to the sea on the southeastern side, Atami enjoys a warm temperature in winter, whereas in summer the sea breezes render the place cool and refreshing.

Atami is renowned for its beautiful and romantic scenery. The lofty hills surrounded by mountain ranges, that enclose the little valley, offer a great variety of hikes, commanding enchanting views in all directions. A short distance off the shore lies the green wooded island of Hatsushima; while beyond, in Sagami Bay, a column of white smoke rises from the crater of Oshima, one of the most active volcanoes of Japan. The sea is studded with rocks and islets, while the coast is rugged and pierced with many picturesque caves, some of which are accessible by steps cut in the rocky cliff.

There are a countless number of places of interest in and near Atami. The Plum Garden is a beautiful park situated on the hillside about a mile from the town. The garden contains thousands of plum trees which bloom in January, many weeks earlier than the plum trees in Tokyo or in Yokohama. The Great Camphor Tree is also worthy of mention. This tree stands at the back of a Shinto Shrine known as "Kinomiya", on the outskirts of the town. In all Japanese places of interest, temples take a prominent position; and Atami is no exception to this rule. The "Onsenji", the aforementioned "Kinomiya" and "Idzu-Jinja"—the last about a mile away from the town—are all of ancient interest.

From Atami one can easily reach another of the famous springs, the "Yugawara" Hot Spring, a salt water spring, which is situated on the banks of the beautiful "Fujikigawa".

Hatsushima, the islet off the shore, is well worth a visit for its picturesque setting. The island abounds in camellia trees, and the contrast of the blue sea with the bright pink and crimson blossoms forms a picture of great beauty, and seems more to belong to the realm of fairy tales than to this world.

Although so remote, and in such striking contrast to the turmoil of the city, Atami lies within easy access from either Tokyo or Yokohama. One can take a direct train to Atami; or, if one prefers, one may tramp from Hakone via the "Jukoku Toge" or Ten Province Pass, so called because of the beautiful panoramic view of the surrounding provinces. Whether ten provinces can be seen or not we leave it to the imagination of the readers. This route via the Hakones is recommended for strong walkers only!

LIFE

In the morning I was worried
 'Cause I feared the noon's hot sun.
 I had visions of the sunset,
 When the day had just begun.

Now at noon I look behind me,
 And the shadow is not long;
 Just ahead the sun is setting,
 Can't you hear the evening song?

But the fear has left my spirit,
 Only beauty can I see;
 All the slave in me is waiting,
 For the time when I'll be free.

Surely when the day is ended,
 Stars will light me on my way,
 I will learn to play and frolic
 Up and down the Milky Way.

Vivian S. Way Worden, M. D.

The Westernization of Japan

Frederick A. Savory '33

MOST of us have spent the better part of our lives in Japan; some of us have actually seen the light of day in this country. Thus, we know the Japanese intimately; we know their habits, their customs, their language. We are acquainted with their moods of character, their bent of mind. We are quite familiar with the city in which we live, familiar with many of its inhabitants. We take for granted whatever the Japanese have accomplished, that they are going to be one of the leading countries of the world. And by taking everything for granted, we fail completely to recognize the westernization of the Nipponese.

It is only some seventy years ago that Commodore Perry came to these hostile shores in his famous "Black Ships" and broke the lock on this hermit country. Until then very little was known about the Land of the Rising Sun. People of Europe, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, talked of this nation in a mythical, uncertain way. Considering this fact, is it not amazing to note that during seventy years of contact with the occident, this oriental land has worked itself up to the rank of the third most important nation of the world? To what can we attribute this sensational and phenomenal rise? In my opinion, it is due to the alacrity and zest with which the Japanese have acquired European habits and customs. Imitating the good and rejecting the bad of the Western World, they have built up a powerful Island Empire that surpasses all but two of the very nations that set the pace for Nippon. The Japanese have reached a high station in the modern world because they have learned to think in the European way of thinking—learned the European way of doing things.

The proof of this statement is illustrated by the following facts. The quaint old Japanese houses have been replaced by very modern structures that remind the tourist of New York. This change had to be made to accommodate the great business interests that have sprung up almost overnight throughout the country. The huge countinghouse, exchanges, factories and government buildings hum with industrious life. Men, busy as bees, think the day too short to complete their tasks. The pre-Meiji days, when the shopkeepers idly smoked their pipes and whiled away their day in neighborly chat with other shopkeepers, are gone. Today, acute trade competition forces the store holders to do their utmost to beat the business house next door.

The narrow, gravel roads of former times are mostly replaced by broad, up-to-date, asphalted boulevards. The rickshaw, too, has gone the way of the ancient roads. In its place tramcars, busses and automobiles provide the chief means of conveyance for the pedestrian. The Japanese have discarded lamps and candles for electrical lighting. There are a great many power stations all over the island. In fact the system is actually overbuilt, for at present, many 300,000 K. W. transmitting stations and power plants are inactive. On account of this abundance of electrical power, great locomotives run on precise schedule between the cities, reducing a long tedious journey by foot to a matter of hours. Airways also are now in use for the hustling businessman.

The Japanese shipping runs up to several millions of tonnage. Small but efficient freighters carry oriental goods to all the ports of the globe, and return laden with products of the West. Great palatial liners ply the seven seas, giving a brisk competition to foreign companies, and providing the last word in luxurious comfort for the globe-trotter.

The army and navy of the Island Empire rank among the first of the world. The former is modeled after that of the Germans; the latter after that of the English. Thus, on land and sea and air the Japanese have made such progress that their country fears no aggressor. She has learned her methods of warfare from European countries and she has twice used very effectively what she has learnt.

Even the long-lived feudal system of government has been swept away. In its place a new and much more stabilized form of jurisdiction has been established. The Congressmen are all elected by "manhood suffrage." Where formerly the sworded noble held absolute sway, today every male, high or low, has a say in the governmental machinery of modernized Japan. The ancient "samurai" and his doings are no longer to be seen or talked about. He is now just a memory, tucked away in the limbo of the past, only to be revived to regale children's ears. The descendants of the armed nobles of yesterday and the stooped peasant of today stand on equal footing.

Instead of the "samurai", fashy "mobos" (Japanese dudes) walk the streets in all the splendor of meticulous, London-fashioned clothes. Baseball, tennis, swimming, rugby, boxing and other European sports have been adopted by the youth of this country to such an extent, that the national wrestling bouts are gradually going out of vogue. The young Japanese enjoys Western confectionary, and is willing to pass an hour in a modern tea parlor

with just a cup of coffee. Even the traditional songs and music have gone out of existence, and in their place western compositions introduced. Where formerly gaily-dressed Nipponese girls used to dance beneath the cherry blossoms to the tune of the "samisen," they now sway to the rythm of the foxtrot, the waltz and the tango.

In every respect the Japanese have been westernized. Yet there is one thing that the Westerner cannot understand in them. This is their various enigmatical beliefs in images and idols. To appease the wrath of a wooden god a Nipponese will give half of his earthly possessions. A European will be much surprised to see a frock-coated Japanese gentleman offer joss sticks to his ancestor's portrait or carefully putting a lump of salt at the side of his door to keep away evil spirits. In this respect the Nipponese remains the same as he was a century and more ago.

Japan today stands forth in all her glory and power, competing with every other nation in industry and trade. During a scant space of seventy years she has worked herself up to a living force that has to be reckoned with—the supreme power in the East,—the leader of the Orient.

TO A FLOWER

Pale flower growing beside life's road,
 Filling the air with sweet perfume,
 How frail and beautiful you are!
 What contrast to the surrounding gloom!
 Like starlight in the darkened sky,
 Your beauty lights that gloomy spot.
 Weary and footsore passers-by,
 Whom joys and beauty have forgot,
 Pause to worship at they feet.
 Pale flower growing beside life's road,
 The glory of a face so sweet,
 Distils the peace of God's abode.

Vivian S. Way Worden, M. D.



The Graduates

The day has dawned, the morn has broken,
And to-day we gather here,
With thoughts unuttered and unspoken,
Unutterable! yet sincere.

In the Hall of our dear College
We gather ne'er to gather 'gain;
Teach thou, dispenser of sound knowledge,
Thy final lesson of glad pain!

Forth into the world we sally,
And its chaos and its wrath;
The shadows of the Tearful Valley
Vainly shall benight our path.

Straight and ever onward, brothers,
Straight and onward we must tread;
Though from virtue swerve the others,
We will never be misled!

Stoop to evil we will never!
Struggle to sustain the truth;
E'en tho' the call of time dis sever
Cherished ties of golden youth.

Those well-knit ties exist no longer,
Save in our faithful hearts alone;
But other bonds as firm and stronger
Shall bind us still when we are gone.

The right, the truth, our blameless honor
May these our common bond e'er prove
To fetter with the God-Atoner
Our hearts, on earth and heav'n above!

E. Nakao '35



Determination

J. H. Asahina '33

ONCE met a venerable old man who told me one of his "better day" experiences. His story deeply impressed me and taught me a good lesson.

"It was right after my graduation from college," he began, "that I applied to a firm. As I ardently wished at that time to get a position in this particular firm, I had no attraction for any other. The first time I went, I could not meet the manager, for he was then very busy. I requested the office boy to hand my visiting card to the master and then I returned home, not in the least discouraged. The second trial on the following day was not more encouraging than the first, for the manager had an appointment with some customers. The third day there was another hindrance to my meeting the manager; so was there on the fifth and the sixth day. These inconveniences were too trifling to foil me of my purpose. I earnestly and consistently visited the office every day; and every time I visited, I charged the office boy that he hand over my visiting card to the manager.

A complete month had elapsed and the stock of cards in my case had become very small; as yet no date was set for any meeting. Perhaps the proprietor needed no clerk, I thought.

On the other hand, my visiting cards had become conspicuous everywhere on the boss's desk. He must have thought to himself at first what an unreasonable and intractable fellow this so-called applicant was. But soon this opinion gave way to astonishment, and after my pertinacious demands and my persistence in handing in my card, turned to curiosity, and that induced him to have a talk with me.

He insisted that he had no need of new employees. He claimed that his bookkeeping system was entirely different from other offices and that it was impossible for an altogether new recruit to understand the system.

"I am a man of average intelligence," I replied; "I have succeeded in learning every study I have undertaken without much difficulty. If you are to receive another applicant, you have to teach him the very same bookkeeping system. Why not teach me and I will in time be able to work like any other employee of the firm?" At length the old manager smiled and admitted me to the office.

Upon entering the office, I experienced no difficulty. If the accountancy was anything, it was certainly not a complicated system.

"Therefore," continued my venerable mentor, "do not be discouraged at the few difficulties that may befall you. Be constant in all your work and success is yours."

The Tables Turned

T. N'gai '33

TOBBY Dance slowly ascended the steps leading to his comfortable home. The day had been a hard one at the shop. He was so tired. Before closing time the truckman had brought in dozens of cases of canned goods. Mr. Weeds, Bobby's employer, had immediately ordered the shipment to be unpacked for the morrow's sale. Bobby had worked overtime to finish the task.

He had worked more than twenty years at Mr. Weeds' and always had been trusted and honored.

As he opened the front door, Bobby smelt the appetizing aroma of coffee and supper. Mary, his wife, was an excellent cook who knew what a tired husband liked to eat. Ah, it was good to be home again with Mary and his two children. A man does not mind working hard, day after day, year after year, provided he toils for his home, sweet home.

The moment he entered the dining room, Bobby noticed the excitement that prevailed. Elly, eighteen years of age, and working at George & Company, yelled out: "Good news, Dad; Jim's got a raise."

Jimmy Dane, scarcely twenty-three, was a bright lad. He had been working only a few years at Armstrong's. Bobby was very proud of his son because the manager of Armstrong had chosen Jim among many applicants for an office position.

Jim turned toward his father and said: "I'm making more than you, Dad," and his young face flushed with pride.

Bobby was a sensitive man at heart. At the instant he heard Jim, he was certainly not pleased; but he considered that his son had merely spoken thoughtlessly.

After supper, Bobby took the evening paper and sat in a sofa, waiting, as usual, for Jim to share with him and talk about the town's news and his own interest. But Jim put on his hat and hurried down the stairs.

The father was disappointed, but he thought that since Jim had received an increase he must be extra busy and perhaps he would like to let his friends know it. Into his mind, however, flashed a disturbing thought. Would Jim repeat that boast of his about earning more than his father?

The easily-attained success had made Jim reckless with money, heedless of counsel at home. His friends were new ones, and his companions changed. He was a man of importance now. "I earn the money; well, I'll spend it too," Jim would say. "Jim earns more than his father," made gossip among the neighbors.

Tobby and Mary were uneasy. Sometimes they almost wished that Jim had never got such a big increase in salary.

One evening, two months later, Elly dashed into the room. "Dad, I'm making nearly as much as you now."

Tobby smiled patiently but did not say a word. He was no more the head of the family now. Besides himself, there were two wage-earners.

Elly and Jim were running wild. They cared nothing but for stylish hats, shoes, clothes and pleasure. They would spend every cent they earned, piling up debts in anticipation of their next monthly pay day. They had lost their heads.

Depression of 1932! The world's financial structure had changed. Many firms dismissed their valued employees. Jim and Elly were also victims of depression. They were good and experienced workers in their lines, yet no one wanted their services. They were out of a job now.

Frequently Tobby had told them to practice thrift, but they had listened with an attitude most disregarding.

Many days had passed, and when Tobby came home one evening from his work and met the quiet circle around the table, he observed the depressed atmosphere of his loving children. He had no desire to say to them, "I told you so." After dinner Elly washed the dishes and Jim sat near his father and read the paper, which custom he had neglected for a long time.

"Dad," Jim broke out in a sudden burst of confidence, "I was a fool, not to listen to your advice. I thought I was some sort of superman. I understand it now. Dad, I need a job, any job. I'll do anything that's honest, no matter how small the pay. Do you think there's any chance?"

Tobby had been waiting patiently for this moment. He had been hoping and praying for it too. "Sure, son," Tobby answered with paternal kindness and tears in his eyes. "Mr. Weeds has been talking of putting on another man. Small wages, but the job will be steady."

"Why, Day, I'll work for almost nothing just to get started again! And I'll save a bit out of it, too." Jim's eyes met his father's kindly. Dad was a real pal, Jim felt.

Tobby was a man who did not taunt a fellow with past mistakes. His fatherly heart exulted at the appreciation that shone in Jim's eyes.

"That's fine, Jim!"

The Centenary of the Pen

M. V. Siskin '33

THIS year is celebrated the centenary jubilee of the pen. In our days, when even the steel pen is little by little entering into oblivion, being gradually displaced by type-writer and "lifelong" pen, it is almost impossible to imagine that there were penholderless epochs in history.

At first, steel pen nibs came into use in about 1833; but their birth did not inaugurate any epoch. The first steel pens, awkward in appearance and heavy for use, were incommensurable and besides of high price. People refused to purchase them, preferring to use goose quills.

But two years later, to facilitate the use of the pen, wooden penholders were invented. Their appearance on the market immediately produced a big stir. Penholders had a great success and summarily heralded the reign of the steel pen, thus pronouncing the sentence of death over the goose quill.

Quite a number of goose-quill manufacturers went bankrupt. Some of them, however, the most resourceful merchants, used their stock reserves for making toothpicks.

It is of great interest to note, that the fountain pen, which nowadays little by little supersedes the ordinary pen, is surely not an invention of our century. The ink-filled pen was already known in the nineteenth and even in the eighteenth century. But it is understood that such a pen cost quite an amount of money and was far from ideal in structure. The real "perpetual" pens appeared in this world only in our time, when there was discovered the art of handling gold with the aid of iridium. This process, greatly perfected, became of extreme value in turning out hard pen nibs. The quality of hardness is absolutely necessary to the instrument. Gold is easily worn out, but with the aid of iridium the metal is rendered durable.



Japanese Tombstones

T. Arai '33

IN general, headstones of Japanese graves do not differ much in shape from one another. They consist, for the most part, of inscriptions only on their faces, or are ornamented with figures of Jizo Sama, a person having a halo around his head, and carrying in his left hand a bell and in his right an iron rod, called "shakujo," strung with rings on the top. These last—alas! how numerous!—betoken children's graves, besides which many times a sorrowful mother may be seen in silent prayer.

The inscription on the stones do not record the names by which the dead were known in life, but tell instead the date of death and the *Kainyo* or Buddhistic title, which is conferred by the priest on every true believer after death. These titles are in many instances very fanciful and generally highly poetical.

The stones, upon which the monuments stand, have hollowed out in their front little basins, (intended to hold water for the spirit's drinking), and on either side of these basins are holes in which to stand bamboo joints containing sprigs of evergreen, called Shikimi. These sprigs are frequently renewed by mourning survivors, and sometimes flowers in season are substituted for them. A fresh mound by the side of a tall lath (inscribed with Chinese and Sanskrit characters) and a teacup on the top of the mound, betokens that death has lately been at work in a certain family. These laths or "toba" are furnished by the priest, and a fresh one is supplied every seven days, until the forty-ninth day when eight toba may be seen surrounding the grave. The teacup contains water, since this is the purest offering possible, and is daily refilled.

When the number of toba is completed, this part of the ceremonial is finished and the next step is to erect the headstone which must be placed on the hundredth day.

The toba, however, are not taken away when this is done, but remain until removed by decay or laid prostrate by the wind. Most persons place a small monumental tablet in their temple and another on their *butsudan*, or family altar-shelf at home, and on the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 13th, 17th and 33rd anniversaries of the festival of "Bon" (13th to 15th of July) lights are burned before them.

Each corpse buried is placed cross-legged in the coffin, and is dressed in walking costume with white sandals on its feet and a stick in hand, and is supplied with 6 rin (6 mills) to pay the toll at the six cross-roads which he will meet before he can pass the river which bounds the confines of Hades. Three thousand six hundred million miles the poor soul is supposed to travel on his way to heaven, but as he visits this earth of ours on the 13th night of July of every year, it is difficult to guess when his journey ends. It is said that this is one of the Buddhist's mystery which true believers must not question. The festival alluded to above is called "Bon," and is kept by lighting fires of hemp refuse before the doors of such as have dead relatives, and hanging lighted lanterns in the windows to guide the spirits to their former homes and back again. Nor is it the only occasion on which they are supposed to revisit their friends; for it is a popular superstition that a butterfly out of season, or flying in an unusual place, is a spirit coming back to hover round his loved ones.



III Juniors

Sitting from left: A. Moshkin, R. Curtis, H. Honji, J. Bryden, D. Russell.
Standing from left: J. McRae, K. Ogiya, H. Fukayama, O. Pettersson, W. Cheney,
G. Janson, J. Hay, S. Baelous

The Cossack's Life

S. Bielous '33

ONE hears many stories and legends about the Cossacks and their daring exploits, but rarely anything about their domestic life.

The Cossacks were scattered in different parts of the Russian empire. The family of the Cossack usually consisted of about four or five members. The property owned by one family was about 6 acres of land, a pair of bulls and other domestic animals, two or three horses, some domestic fowls.

The Cossack's hut was a low thatched affair, its walls being plastered with mud and whitewashed. Around the hut was a little garden with big overhanging trees. In the back yard were the stables, corn, barns, poultry, etc.

When a boy child was born in the family, the priest was called a few days later to baptize him, but there was no ceremony, for this was deferred till the following year.

When the boy was one year old, there was a real festival in the town. In the morning all the villagers assembled in an open lot to wait for the new "Cossack". At the appearance of the proud father with the babe in his arms there was a cheer; and the head of the village presented the child with a horse, a sabre, a gun, a lance, a whip tipped with lead balls, and a complete uniform of a grown-up Cossack.

After the ceremony of presentation the whole Cossack village feasted.

At the age of 8 the youth was sent to school where he learned reading, writing, religion, and his civic duties. In summer the young Cossack went for his military training in the hills and adjoining forests.

At the age of 18 the youth was considered a full-fledged Cossack, the military coming of age being signalized by a series of games in which the youth had to show his skill in the use of arms, and in horse riding. In foregone ages the Cossacks used to wage war to celebrate this occasion.

The mothers would tell and sing the stories of the brave Cossacks that ruled Russia long ago, and who were not afraid to die. In this way mothers accustomed their young ones to death and bravery.

Loyalty, patriotism and religion are inborn in the hearts of the Cossacks. This is proved from many facts even to our days. The following story will illustrate the truth of this statement:

It was on Dec. 29, 1919 that the Don Cossacks with their attaman (the leader) Alphierov were forced to leave their homes and go into exile because they did not want to change the cause which they and their fathers had served.

Carts, sledges, horses, and men could be seen trailing over ice and snow like a giant serpent in the direction of the left bank of the river Don.

Grave and somber were their faces as the retreating Cossacks, with heads low on their bosoms, waist deep in the snow, moved on to the place of their exile. At times some of the men would stop, turn their heads back towards their beloved homes, and utter a prayer, then move on.

When the emigrants began to cross the frozen Don, under the pale moonlight, some of the Cossacks could have been seen on their knees, sobbing and hugging the ice of their mother river, as if they were parting from it for ever.

The latest letters from the Don tell very gruesome stories, how for twelve days the Cossacks armed with pitchforks, clubs, etc., fought with the merciless "red devils."

The present government forces unable to subdue the Cossacks freed against them deadly gases, and in this way killed 40,000 Cossacks, women, children, and priests.

But the brave spirit still lives on in the ill-fated Cossacks, for they write that it is a pleasure to die for their fatherland. Moreover, every Cossack prefers to die for his cause than from famine, or from torture of the O. G. P. U.





Dramatics

J. McFarlane '33

A QUI LE NEVEU ?

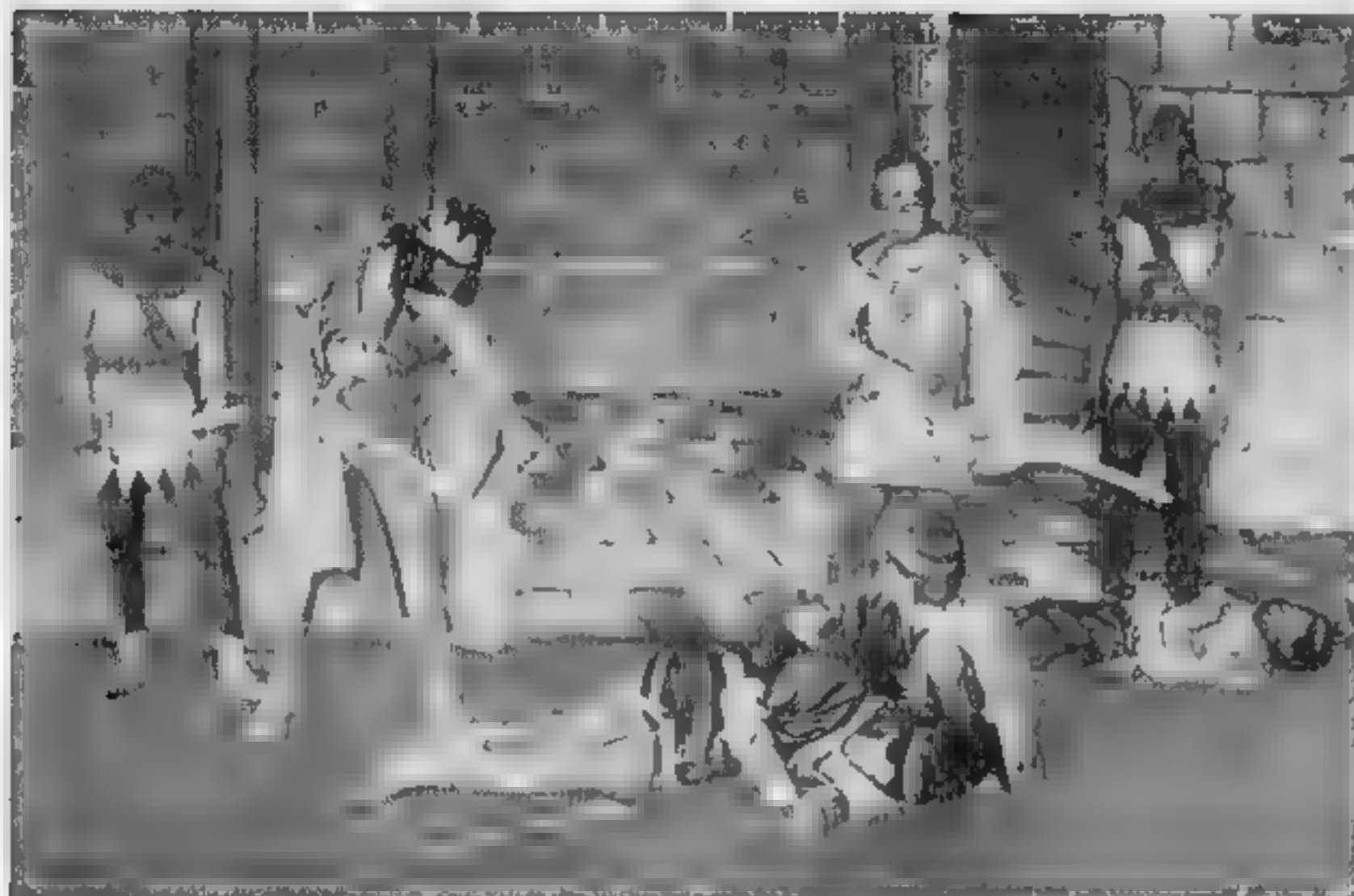
Three plays, two comedies and one tragedy, made up the program which the students of S. J. C. presented at the Memorial Hall of Yokohama, May 6th. There was little doubt left as to the success the three plays scored, for the spectators' applause filled the well-crowded hall.

"A Qui Le Neveu?," the first performance on the program, has a plot much like a salad, and the fun comes in the way the perfect mixture is unravelled at the end. Alexander Gorbunoff in the role of Monsieur Cyprien was, no doubt, one of the outstanding characters; F. Savory as Monsieur Dupiton and V. Lury as Monsieur Balochard share this honor in an equal degree. The other characters, T. N'gai as Georges, T. Arai as Sostene, and L. Wong as Monsieur Theobald, deserve a hearty word of praise; in fact every one of them did very well in his respective part. None of the actors were French, and yet all succeeded in impressing the spectators as if they were the genuine article.



THE TRAITOR

The second play, "The Traitor," was obviously the best, since it was the feature for the night. "The Traitor" has for its background the stormy 11th century England, and the plot is indeed a masterpiece. King Harold, the Dane, succeeds to the usurped throne of England after the death of his father, King Canute. In the meantime, Princes Edward and Alfred, the rightful heirs to the Saxon throne, land in England from Normandy. Harold and Godwin, Earl of Wessex, contrive a plan to do away with the two Princes. Alan, a Saxon spy, does the underhand work, but he repents after a short interview with Raymond, his one-time friend. Alan feigns sickness and learns the plot of Harold, who hires assassins to do the bloody deed of dispatching the Princes. The assassins fail in their attempt to make a clean job. They succeed in killing Alfred, the younger of the two Princes. Godwin sees this, and determines to finish the work, but is foiled by the timely arrival of Alan, who kills him. Alan tries to aid the remaining Prince, but is forced to flee by the unexpected coming of Harold. The King, now in terrible rage at the traitorous act he sees before him, hands an ultimatum to Alfred for either an unconditional abdication or death. The Prince does not reply, and this further enrages the tyrant who is about to strike the final blow, when Alan comes and prostrates the King. A duel follows, in which Alan is killed. Harold also dies in this scene at the hands of Siward, the sponsor of the



Princes, who arrives at the castle with his army. The final end is that Edward is proclaimed as the future king of England.

The actors of the drama displayed great talent, and the months of hard practice had a well-merited reward. The dance of the Royal Pages was among the most appreciated parts; and the audience expressed their approbation in suprisingly long applause. A touching scene was the death of Prince Alfred. Many expressions of grief were audible as Alfred slowly passed into the great Beyond, thus leaving Edward to face the ordeals of the trial. The other scenes were also well received; in fact the spectators were intensely interested as the drama progressed. The sweet angelic voices of the youthful singers of the "Angels' Song" made a profound impression.

The actors of the drama were as follows: Frederick Savory as Kind Harlod; Earl of Wessex; John McFarlane as The Traitor, Alan; Charles Boyd as Siward; Lawrence Wong as Roland; Joseph Blamey as Raymond; Hans Luther as Wilbert; Francis Mourier and Albert Pohl as Bruno and Swayne, the assassins; Kao Bun, Jack Kern, Ronald Russell, and James Tompkison as the Royal Pages; Fermiano Maher and Hiroshi Omori as the King's Guard; Peter Blamey and Alex Kornilzeff as Siward's Guard.

The beautiful scenes of the drama were painted by a member of the Faculty assisted by L. Darbier and L. Frank. Only free hours were taken for the work, and the results were exceptionally good.



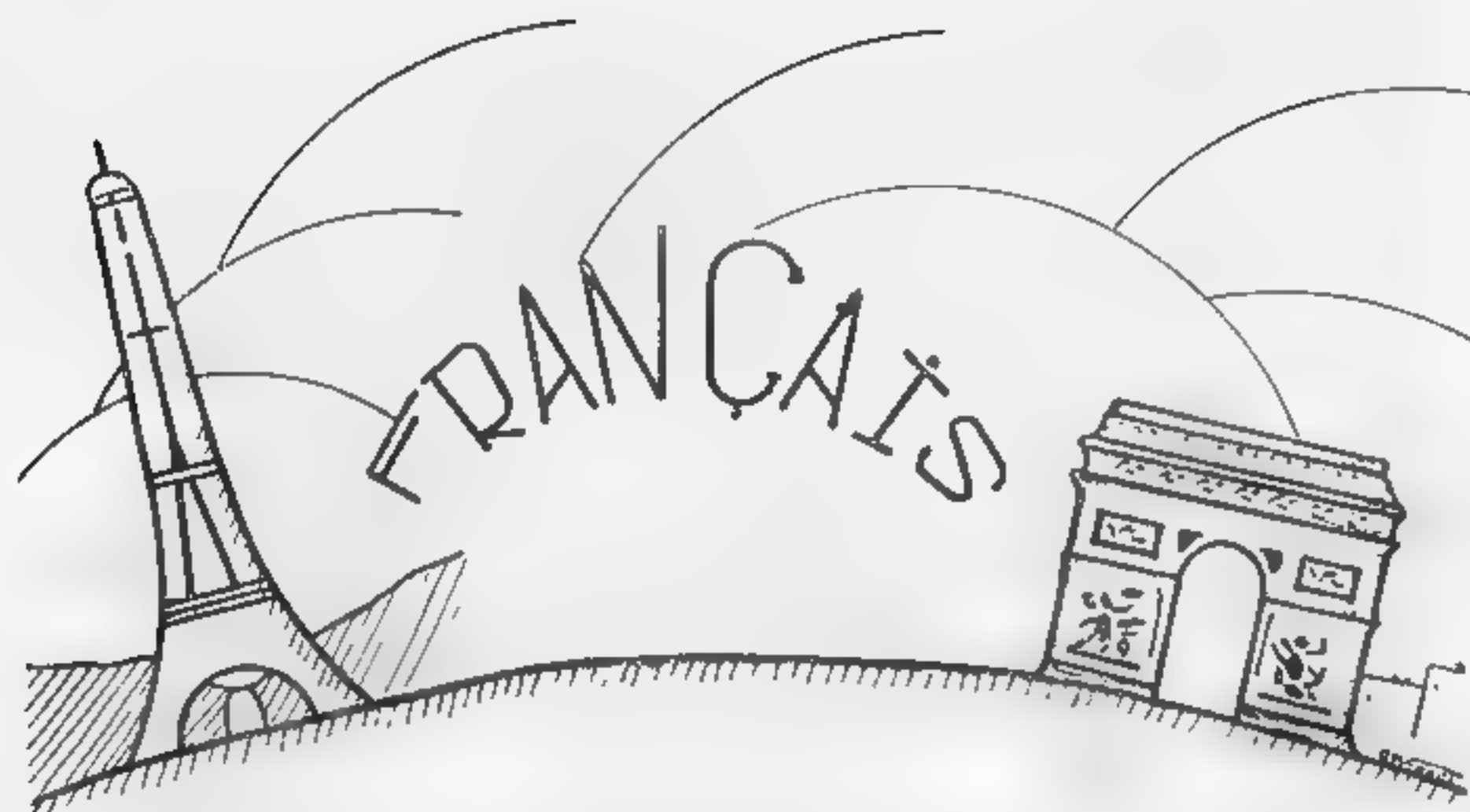
DEPRESSION

"Depression," the last performance of the night, was a truly up-to-date comedy and it produced roars of laughter. The plot of this "barrel of fun" is very simple; in fact it was this characteristic which gave the comedy its vim and punch, for the farce would have gained nothing from a long drawn-out theme. There were five characters in the play: Sy Periwinkle, Jim Doolittle, Jake Sommers, Charles Chaplin and Bill Johnson, which parts were taken respectively by C. Boyd, F. Mourier, K. Tamura, A. Pohl and F. Savory.

As usual, the versatile A. Pohl shone out the brightest. His motions and expressions could not have been improved, and in fact, even the original "Charlie Chaplin" would find it hard to beat our comedian "de luxe." The others were equally good, and especially F. Mourier, who, as the strong man of the show, was a worthy second to A. Pohl. If we ever erect a hall of fame for the comedians of this century, the worthy five would surely have a place with the rest of the noteworthy "fun-makers."

In all, the night's program was inded the best that S. J. C. has enacted for many years.

As a reward for their efforts, the actors were given a half-day boating excursion out to Tomioka. This was indeed a perfect finish to a successful dramatic performance.



CONTE JAPONAIS

Louis Darbier '34

Un jour, un lapin blanc voulut traverser une rivière. En regardant autour de lui, il aperçut un énorme crocodile et lui dit "Bonjour monsieur le crocodile, dites-moi, je vous en prie, laquelle des deux familles est la plus nombreuse : la vôtre ou la mienne?" Sans répondre un mot le crocodile appela ses congénères qui vivaient dans la rivière. Alors le lapin leur dit "Mettez-vous sur une ligne, je veux vous compter, combien êtes-vous? Mais comme je suis myope je dois marcher sur vos têtes pour le faire?" Les crocodiles obéissants se mirent en ligne. Alors le lapin en sautant d'une tête à l'autre traversa la rivière. Quand il fut sur la tête du dernier crocodile il se retourna et dit d'une voix moqueuse "Comme vous êtes sots! Ça m'est égal si vous êtes d'une race plus nombreuse que la mienne. J'ai tout simplement voulu traverser la rivière."

Il n'avait pas encore fini de parler que le dernier crocodile se retourna brusquement vers lui, le happa et l'écorcha sur le champ. Le malheureux lapin s'enfuit en hurlant de douleur. Comme le vent soufflait trop fort l'écorché vivant se cacha près d'un vieil arbre. Sans le savoir il était dans le pays des dieux terrestres. Tout à coup quelques dieux s'approchèrent de lui et notre lapin en pleurant raconta son aventure malheureuse.

L'un des dieux, qui aimait bien jouer des tours lui conseilla en riant de se baigner dans l'eau salée et ensuite de se coucher à un endroit bien exposé au soleil. Le malheureux lapin très naïf suivit le conseil. En sortant de l'eau, il alla s'étendre sur le sable de la plage mais comme le vent chaud du sud soufflait trop, sa peau craqua et il souffrit cent fois plus qu'avant.

Après avoir passé une heure dans des souffrances horribles le malheureux lapin aperçut le prince des dieux et lui raconta son histoire. Le prince eut pitié de sa souffrance et cueillit de l'herbe fine avec laquelle il le guérit, et bientôt les poils repoussèrent.

Après une semaine de convalescence, le lapin, tout à fait guéri, alla remercier le prince pour sa bienveillance et lui promit de ne plus jamais chercher à jouer de tours aux autres animaux.

LA PLUS GRANDE FÊTE DE NAGASAKI

J. M. Blamey '34

La plus grande fête de Nagasaki appelée "Okunchi" est célébrée durant trois jours, les 7, 8 et 9 Octobre. Cette fête a été établie très anciennement, en l'honneur du dieu "Suwa". Pendant ces trois jours tout le monde a congé. Déjà quatre jours avant la cérémonie tous les costumes et les articles employés pendant ces fêtes sont exposés en public. C'est ce qu'on appelle "Niwamise". De très bonne heure le premier jour de la fête, tout le monde va au "Suwajinja" pour présenter les respects au dieu tutélaire, ainsi que pour recevoir un feston de paille, puis la fête commence. Cette fête est unique au Japon et même dans tout l'univers, à cause de son originalité. Les rues qui prennent le plus de part à cette fête sont "Maruyama-machi" et "Yoriai-machi". Si l'une de ces rues importantes commence toutes les autres sections célébrant cette fête doivent nécessairement suivre.

Les plus jolies décorations sont les "Kasaboko" dont chaque rue en possède un. Ils ont presque 3 mètres de hauteur et 2 mètres de diamètre. Tout en haut du "Kasaboko" il y a des statues artistiques et les côtés sont surchargés de riches soieries. Un homme porte le "Kasaboko", très lourd, au moyen d'un gros bâton planté au milieu et surmonté d'une petite clochette. Si la clochette ne sonne pas quand il marche avec le "Kasaboko" l'homme est considéré comme inhabile.

La première place visitée est le "Suwajinja" où se trouvent de grandes chasses. On dit que cette fête est très coûteuse, et pour la célébrer dignement chaque quartier doit y contribuer. Cette contribution est appelée "Hana". Pour montrer de la gratitude envers les donateurs le "Kasaboko" passe devant leur maison pour les remercier et tourne plusieurs fois sur lui-même. Cette sorte de danse est la partie la plus amusante.

Il y a encore beaucoup de jolies choses en dehors des "Kasaboko", les danses par exemple. Les danseuses sont choisies parmi les meilleures de la ville. C'est seulement pour cette fête que ces danseuses dansent nu-pieds sur les pierres devant les temples. En dehors du "Kasaboko" et des danses ce qui frappe le plus, ce sont certainement les "Omikoshi". Il y en a trois. Pour descendre les 174 marches de l'escalier du "Temple Suwa" les hommes portant les "Omikoshi" courent, en une course folle après avoir tourné sur eux-mêmes pour le grand plaisir des gens. On dit que quand le dieu "Suwa" ne veut pas descendre du temple, les "Omikoshi" sont très lourds mais quand il désire descendre ils sont très légers. En passant dans les rues ils vont très doucement et solennellement les bonzes ouvrant la marche et jouant de la musique sacrée. Ils reviennent le soir du 9 et la fête est terminée.

Si quelqu'un a l'intention d'aller à Nagasaki au mois d'octobre il aura l'occasion d'assister à l'une des plus belles fêtes japonaises.

LES RIZIÈRES DU JAPON

Wong Lawrence '34

La saison la plus favorable pour visiter le Japon est certainement le printemps au moment où l'on cultive les rizières. Partout les vertes et frêles tiges aiguës s'élancent vers le ciel. Les champs, aux formes bizarres, ont des dimensions très variables, le plus souvent moins d'une centaine de pieds de long, et d'une cinquantaine de pieds de large. Chaque rizière est séparée de ses voisines par des sentiers couverts d'herbes tendres et courtes. Les petits paysans maigres marchent sur ces sentiers pour atteindre leurs champs dispersés un peu partout.

Quand le soleil monte à l'est au-dessus de l'horizon, le paysan s'en va vers ses champs le "kua" (houe japonaise) sur l'épaule, un "kien" (petite pipe à long tube) entre les dents. Quelques pas derrière lui trotte sa femme obéissante, portant une théière dans

une main et le diner dans l'autre. Tout est tranquille, on entend seulement le pépiement d'un hochequeue sautant d'une pierre à l'autre dans la rivière ou le gazouillement d'un moineau sur les branches d'un cerisier.

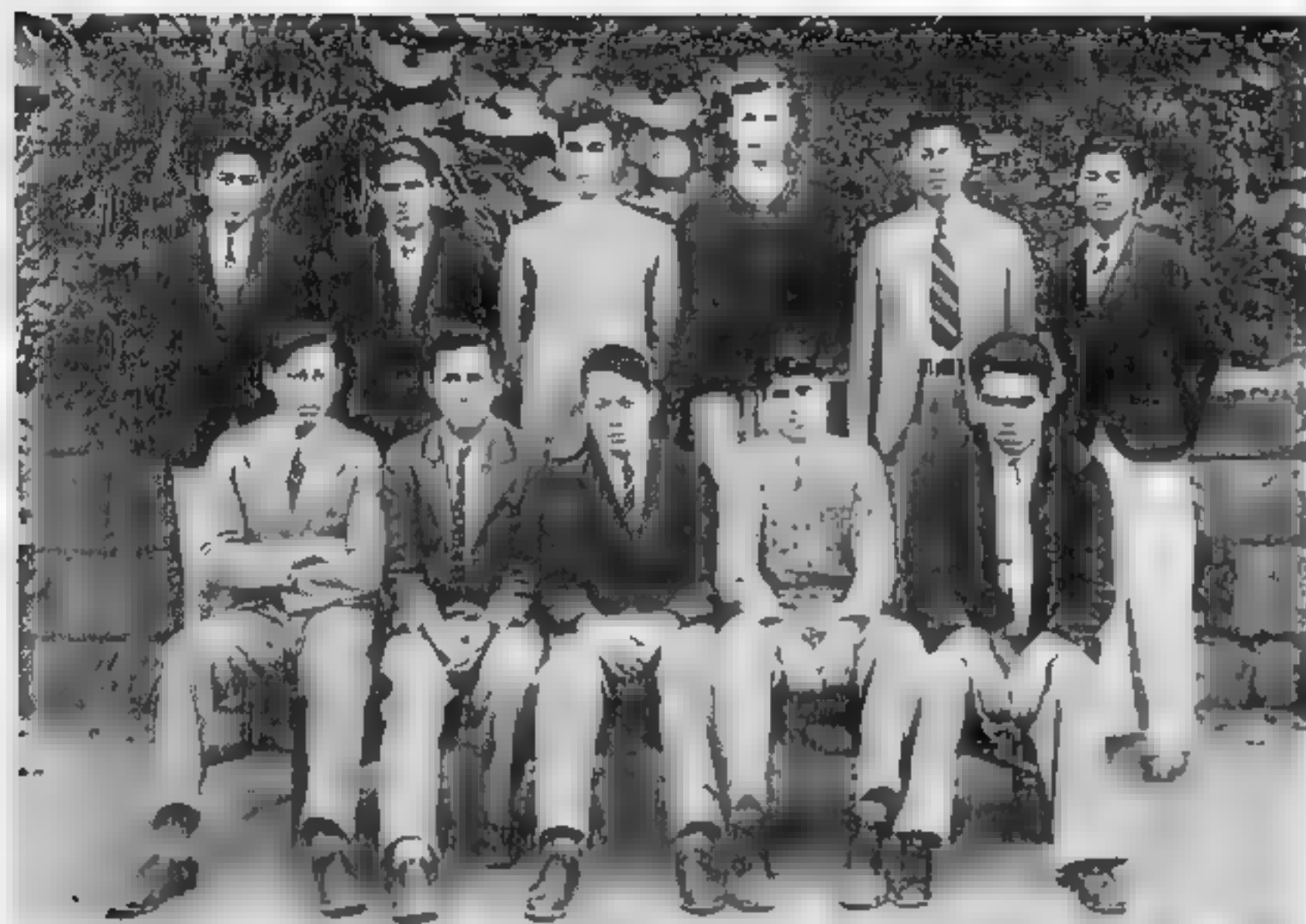
La première chose que le paysan fait en arrivant sur la scène de son labeur est d'allumer un bon feu. Il met un petit couvercle sur sa pipe allumée avec une petite braise et fume en silence. De cette façon, une heure se passe rapidement, et enfin il commence à travailler, à creuser, à remuer la terre molle de la rizière qui a déjà été labourée quelque temps auparavant.

Les plants de riz sont obtenus de la façon suivante: les semences sont jetées dans une place propice à la germination, sur de la terre fortement détrempée. Bientôt les petites plantes atteignent une hauteur de quatre pouces. C'est alors le moment favorable pour les transplanter dans les rizières. Ces jeunes plants sont placés côte à côte en files très droites et l'eau est dirigée dans les rizières. Cette eau claire vient d'une rivière ou d'un étang voisin. Quand il y a abondance de pluie, on laisse échapper le surplus d'eau dans les champs voisins. Tout cela se passe au mois d'avril.

Le paysan prend beaucoup de soin de ses récoltes de riz car cette céréale constitue la nourriture principale en Extrême-Orient. Chaque matin le paysan vient et regarde ses champs parce que tant que les plants sont jeunes, ils sont exposés à être détruits par l'eau et les insectes. Les moissons pauvres causent souvent des famines dans ces pays surpeuplés. Quand le vent souffle les paysans, très simples, prient leur "Kamisama" (divinité) et offrent divers légumes et fruits pour rendre la divinité favorable. Tous ces travaux prennent plus de cinq mois.

Quand octobre arrive et que les tiges deviennent sèches et brunes le riz est coupé avec la "kama" (petite faucille) et lié en bottes. Après cela le grain est séparé de la tige avec un instrument appelé "sembai". Cet instrument primitif a des dents comme une scie. Les tiges sont tirées entre ces dents. Sans doute cette méthode est très lente; cependant peu à peu les japonais adoptent des batteuses. Quand le grain est dégagé de l'épi il est transporté au moulin à eau où il est versé dans de petites poches creusées dans les pierres, et il est battu avec le marteau en bois jusqu'à ce que l'enveloppe brune se détache. Le grain aussi blanc que la neige est alors renfermé dans de grands sacs en paille appelé "tawara" et envoyé aux différentes boutiques de la ville.

Dans ces boutiques le riz est soigneusement nettoyé. La première poignée est toujours offerte aux dieux en action de grâces. Les Japonais sont fiers de produire le meilleur riz consommé dans le monde.



The Forward Staff of 1934

SENIOR CLASS HISTORY

M. V. Sisikin '33

It was in the early days of September 1929, that we migrated from the last year of grade study into the new field of high school life, a group of curious, green lads. Thus we found ourselves classed as Freshmen and were looked upon as a crowd of upstarts by the others who had the pleasure of being more advanced in studies.

To Mr. Albert Haegeli was given the opportunity of acquainting us with the thought-provoking principles of Algebra. At first, however, we thought that he was trying to give us a new alphabet. What was this "abc"? How puzzling! But, oh boy! it was a real thrill. That same year we were represented in all sports. This is something that we can boast of, for it was the first opportunity given us to compete with the upper classes.

At the opening of the next school year, we were counted as Sophomores and were ready to undergo all the suffering we should be made to bear. We may state that it was here that we brought home the championship in the Forward subscription sales contest.

On September 16, 1931, we entered into the Junior class after finishing two laps in the race to our goal—success. One of our new subjects in this class was Geometry. Our teacher was surely well acquainted with his angles and perpendiculars, for many a time he provoked us with a puzzling problem. The annual field day recompensed us with new honors, attained by our sportsmen, Eyton and Boyd, who broke the records for the shot put and 220 yards respectively.

As we went ahead to the Senior class, our ranks thinned down to 13. A lucky number, indeed! As Seniors, we were students of nine nationalities. In spite of such a variety of nationalities, a stout friendship and a warm intimacy among us was well preserved. It was pleasant to watch our earnestness in all kinds of undertakings. Our familiarity in and out of the classroom may be well judged by the fact that such nicknames as Demie, Shoko, Taisho, Sunki, Duke and Tarakan, were used in addressing several of our prominent members. Our class preserved the tradition of victory in the line of sports to the last hour of our school career. Basketball season passed with many victories, even over a team picked from all the other classes combined. Baseball also passed quite successfully.

In the line of wits we had many—practically every one has been laughed at.

To the "poor box" and other drives for charity we contributed well.

We are glad to mention that our Senior class was very cordial to the other classes; and we hope that the strong ties of friendship which have existed between us and the underclassmen of S. J. C. will continue even after our departure from our beloved "Alma Mater."

We have finished a prescribed course of study, but it is merely the foundation. We have been taught the principles in school, and it is up to us to apply them. To our fellow students who will continue their school career, we express our wishes for success. To the teachers who have formed us, we owe our gratitude and extend our hearty thanks. To our Alma Mater, our teachers and our schoolmates, the Senior Class of Nineteen Thirty-Three bids "sayonara."

JUNIOR REVIEW

Lawrence Wong '34

ON Sept. 16, 1932 school reopened, and we, the members of the Junior class, were initiated into the secrets of our new dignity. At once we settled down to work. For some time, however, we could not familiarize ourselves with the changed environment, due to a number of new studies - particularly Latin, the language with brain-twisting conjugations and declensions, and Geometry, the science of exactitude and accuracy.

After a month of toilsome work, our long-desired annual picnic day arrived. We Juniors, true to our motto, decided not to waste a minute of the delightful day. Under the supervision of Father George Meizinger, we branched off from the main body of excursionists at Odawara. A few minutes' ride from the transfer point brought us to the terminus, and thence we skirted the romantic beach of Atami. A fine rest under the cool canopy of the pines was ended but too soon by the shrill call of the whistle, and once more we proceeded on our march. At noon we reached the tranquil Lake Hakone, and settled down by the mossy shore under cozy maple trees for our lunch. After having visited all the prominent places along our line of march, we took an auto which carried us back to the station. A good rest and a light lunch concluded the day's program.

In the dramatic performance which was held at Memorial Hall, May 6, 1933, the Juniors played several important parts. In the tragedy, reviewed in another section of this issue, E. Eastlake, L. Darbier and J. Blamey were among the outstanding characters, while the rest of the class were either minor actors or ushers.

In track and field work, the Junior class has an honorable record. Its athletes are: P. Blamey, winner of the one mile and of the half mile in our Annual Races, and E. Eastlake who made the hundred yards in 10.5 sec's (not far from the school record) and who likewise easily won the 220 yards. We were gallantly defeated in two successive basketball games by the Seniors. But contrary to all expectations, we were triumphant in the Senior-Junior baseball game. The score was 5 to 2. We owe our victory to L. Darbier who sent the ball over the head of the left fielder when it was "bases full." This was among the most interesting and thrilling games played this season.

Above all, we Juniors developed class spirit and learned its advantages. We also made a class remembrance, a badge. In

regard to collecting "ads," we have done our share satisfactorily and we wish that next year the Juniors, our successors, may assist us as we did the present Seniors.

How quickly these bright Junior days have flitted by! Let us hope that by our perseverance we shall merit promotion to the Senior class.

SOPHOMORE REVIEW

K. Takebe '35

LET us look back upon our footprints and consider the way we trod since we first became Sophomores.

As a good start to the year, we manifested great enthusiasm and fine class spirit by putting our class on top in the Forward Subscription contest with an average of 42%. Two of our members, V. Lury and R. Russell acquired the 1st and the 3rd place respectively as individual high sellers.

Three classmates of ours shared in the forward line of the S. J. C. Varsity Eleven. The swift, hefty kicks of J. Planas, a center forward of experience, were a terror for the goal keeper of the opponents. Our favourite wing, S. Sano, no sooner batters down the enemy's wall of defence, than he centers the ball with perfect exactness and promptness. F. Maher, the reserve goalie, is a hard man to get through.

T. Nishiyama, known among us as "Nishi", won a victory in the 220 yd. dash at the S. J. C. Annual Athletic Meeting on the 25th of May. A. Salter's great work in the 660 and 880 yards, in which events he competed with many larger and heftier lads, was the center of the visitors' admiration.

F. Maher showed great zeal in organizing a strong Sophomore baseball team which is feared much by all the teams of the school for its ferocious batting attacks.

J. Tompkison, Jack Kern, K. Bun, R. Russell, and F. Maher took part in the S. J. C. Dramatic Performance at the Yokohama Memorial Hall on the 6th of May. The first four acted as pages in "The Traitor" and won a storm of applause from the audience for their artistic dance. S. Kitano, V. Lury, J. Kern and J. Tompkison were the motive power in putting our Soph class on top in the ticket-selling competition with a final sum of over 200 yen.

The existence of our respectful poet, philosopher and scientist, Elihu Nakao, the youthful author of "My Own Silhouette," is also an honor to the Sophomore class of 1933.

These, then, are the outstanding facts in our memories as we close our Sophomore Annals—and pause before beginning those of the Junior class next school term.

FRESHMAN REVIEW

K. Zagidullin '36

THE Freshmen of the school year 1932-33 are indeed a jovial bunch. Our class is composed of seventeen pupils of different nationalities, which fact is enough to cause a new World War, and yet we never fight—except occasionally.

We have a lot of class spirit, which we manifest in different sports, such as basketball and football. During the first term, seven of our class were on the S. J. C. football teams. They are Ishikawa and Fukuda on the first; Tamura, Pettersson, Blamey, Gomez, and Duer on the second. We have a fine basketball team, and during the second term we won a trophy, playing against the Second High. The score was fifty-six to twenty-one, a complete victory for our class, as any blind man can see.

For track and field, we Freshmen shine out just as well. W. Blamey won the first place in the Second Juniors, and Ishikawa broke the pole vault record of 1925.

In our class we have a famous comedian, Master Tamura, who was the child of poverty in a farce called "Depression," rendered by the students of the College in May.

The Freshman Class is good for studies too, as all of the boys are very diligent, except one or the other to whom class work is like prison life.

As the Freshman year is coming to an end, I hope to see all my classmates in the Second High, and wish that the same class spirit will be kept up throughout the Second, Third, and Fourth High.

S. J. C. News

Edited by T. N'gai

Yokohama

July, 1933

Japan

New Gym-Auditorium

Since the terrible quake of 1923 it is especially our actors and athletes that have been most handicapped. We simply have not had a suitable place. We know now that it is indeed hard to get along at school without a gym-auditorium. Since the quake-fire we have been yearning for this precious annex to our school buildings.

Fortunately, our long-felt need for a gym-auditorium is at last to be realized; and this realization is in a great measure due to those who so kindly contributed to the S. J. C. Building Fund in 1922, 23, and 24. We take this opportunity to express most sincere thanks to our benefactors. The list on the next page contains the names of our highly respected friends.

The following is a general idea so far as we can give at present of our long-awaited gym-auditorium. We surely hope that the details will give some conception of what we intend to build.

Our new building will be located on the highest point of the College property and will be of easy access from any part of the city. It will be, moreover, two-storied, 48 feet in height and of strong iron-reinforced concrete. The whole erection will probably cover a space of 420 "tsubo" which in English dimensions is 15,120 sq. ft.

Mr. Svagr, the well-known architect, will design our new building. We are sure that his plans will be the best for our purpose.

The dimensions of our new gym-auditorium will be 112 ft. long and 48 ft. wide. As to the interior, it will contain on the basement floor, an ideal indoor basketball court 80 ft. in length and 48 ft. in width. On the same floor and opening into the gym, will be toilets, shower baths and lockers. In order to receive more light from the exterior, the walls on the east and west will be glass partitions.

On the second floor, there will be the auditorium, 72 ft. by 48 ft. The stage will be large and well equipped. The floor of the auditorium will be slanting; and the seating capacity will be over 500. Besides the auditorium, on the second floor there will be a number of music rooms and other rooms for sundry purposes.

Unless something unexpected happens, this latest addition to S.J.C. will be completed before February, 1934. Then indeed, the long-cherished dream of a gym-auditorium will have become a reality.

The "Forward" staff again express its sincerest thanks to all those who have contributed in any way to our Gym-Auditorium Fund.

T. N'gai '33.

Forward To Be Issued Once a Year in Future

The S.J.C. Faculty Committee, in conformity with the wishes of the student body, has decided to publish the "Forward" only once a year in future.

The present method of semi-annual publication decreases the value of the Forward, because the students have really only one term in which to prepare each issue, during which term examinations and other affairs take up quite an amount of the time, which they would otherwise give to the magazine. With the new system there will be a whole year for the preparation of one issue. This enables the students to improve the magazine from a literary point of view as they can select their best articles from the three terms and can from the very commencement of the school year make plans for the graduation issue. Pictures of the different school teams

and all the features taken throughout the year will be inserted too.

The magazine will be bigger in size and better materials used; it will be, in reality, an "annual." Hence the advertisement rates and perhaps the subscription price also, will be raised; but the Forward Staff is sure this will not diminish the number of our advertisers nor of our subscribers.

The "Staff" hopes that this new scheme will be a success and that not only will our readers be pleased with it, but also that our subscribers will increase.

F. J. Maher '35

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The Passing of the Barracks

In 1925, when Saint Joseph College moved back to Yokohama from Mikage where it had remained from 1923 to 1925, the problem was to supply a residence for the teachers and a dining room for the boarders. The simplest solution of this problem was the building of two barracks, on the spot where before the Quake of '23 had been the famous "Rotunda," the S. J. C. entertainment hall.

Up went the barracks; and before 1925 had drawn to a close, the work was complete.

The barracks saw many a rosy and busy day up until 1928. But in that year when the new concrete dormitory building was erected, these temporary dwellings were vacated.

Then it was found that they could serve as the Musical and Art Department, so pianos and violins and musical instruments of every description were hauled in. For the space of five years they were the welling fountain of sweet harmony for budding artists.

In the year 1930, it was rumored about that S. J. C. was going to build

a gym-auditorium. The rumors got stronger and stronger, and by the beginning of the year '33, the rumors had become realities. The site of the barracks was chosen for the proposed building.

In June, a few workmen came and began to tear down the barracks; but they went about it carefully, for the barracks were to be transported to Tokyo and there rebuilt.

Some day, should a chance Collegian come across these barracks standing "ship-shape" somewhere in Tokyo, he would surely be haunted with old but sweet memories.

L. Frank '34

Elocution Contest

For the first time in the history of St. Joseph College, the Seniors are to be afforded the rare opportunity to partake in an elocution contest before the faculty and the student body. Under the guidance of the Director, Mr. J. B. Gaschy, the event will take place in the school auditorium on the 20th of June. Prizes will be awarded

to the best two speakers, first ¥10 and second ¥5. In spite of busy days in preparing for the last Forward issue, the Seniors are working hard to win these prizes. Since the beginning of the third term the Senior class has been taking up oral speaking, and so the contest should be a success. The contest will offer more than a mere pecuniary reward to the contestants; for it will develop confidence and poise when facing an audience; moreover such a contest will help the students to learn their defects in English, and to forge ahead in the mastery of the language.

As this article is written before the event takes place, we are sorry to state that we cannot mention the winners, but we believe that every one will attempt to do his very best to make this first elocution contest a real landmark in scholastic activities at S. J. C.

J. C. Eyton '33

Decorations

We are proud to mention the following honorary distinctions awarded by the French Government to two of the teachers of our College. Mr. J. B. Galonnier received the "Rosette d'Officier de l'Instruction Publique" and Mr. Joseph Mutschler has been made "Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur" in recognition of their long and faithful services to the noble cause of education.

Shields Awarded to Victors of Interclass Basketball Tournament

For the first time in the history of S. J. C., two large and beautiful shields have been awarded as prizes for the official Interclass Basketball Tournament. One trophy is given to the winners of the Senior-Junior games and the other to the victors of the Sophomore-Freshman matches.

The names of the victorious classes are to be inscribed upon the shields each year and the shields are retained in the classroom of the winners for one year.

The deciding games were held towards the close of the second term. The Senior-Junior matches proved to be altogether one-sided from the very moment that the Senior quintet took the floor and two successive victories brought the shield into their hands.

The Sophomore-Freshman games were hard fought; but the Sophs found their younger opponents too skillful in handling the globe. The Sophs succumbed to their rivals, and the shield glitters on the wall of the Freshman class ever since.

J. H. Asahina '33

Lecture by World Tourist

In March, Mr. Olval of Hilo, Hawaii, a personal friend of Mr. Gaschy, gave the teachers and students of S. J. C. a visit. Mr. Olval, a former principal of a U. S. Government School in Hilo, was on his way back to Hawaii after a two-year tour of the world, on which he had visited many famous places.

Mr. Olval had taken moving pictures of most of the places he had visited and he generously offered to give a lecture about his tour illustrating it with his pictures. The wonders of Rome, the pyramids of Egypt, and especially the historical treasures of the Holy Land were revealed to the Collegians' admiring eyes and were fully explained by one who had seen them.

The students of S. J. C. wish to thank Mr. Olval for the great treat he gave them that day.

H. Luther '33



COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF CLASS OF 1933

This year's Commencement Exercises took place in the school auditorium 4:30 p.m., Thursday, July 6th. The Honorable Mr. L. Jousset, French Consul of Yokohama, gave an address, which we have the pleasure of rendering below.

Mes chers amis :

C'est le tour du Consul de France, et il s'en réjouit, de vous souhaiter cette année de bonnes vacances avant qu'il soit procédé à la remise des récompenses de vos travaux. Il le fera en français, bien que ce ne soit pas la langue que vous parliez généralement, mais celle que vous apprenez tous, et que vous devez comprendre. Si elle n'est pas en Extrême-Orient, la langue des affaires, si l'étude de l'anglais est appelée à vous rendre plus de services pratiques dans la vie courante et les

besoins de votre existence, n'oubliez pas que vous aurez un égal besoin du français si vous voyagez; et vous voyagerez tous.

N'oubliez pas non plus que la langue française est l'expression d'une forme de civilisation qui, par ses idées, sa science, sa littérature, a toujours été et reste à la tête du progrès humain; et que s'il faut avant tout en Extrême-Orient posséder cet excellent instrument de travail que constitue la langue anglaise, personne ne peut, dans aucun pays du monde, négliger sa culture morale et spirituelle: c'est pour cela que partout la langue française et la lecture des oeuvres de ses écrivains reste nécessaire. Que mon allocution soit donc, mes chers amis, votre dernière leçon de français de l'année!

Je ne vous en ferai pas d'autre; car vous n'avez pas besoin de conseils pour savoir comment vous distraire et vous reposer pendant vos vacances. Vous y arriverez très bien tout seuls. Partez donc le coeur joyeux pour ces quelques semaines de liberté! Je souhaite que vous y emportiez tous le sentiment d'avoir bien employé votre année scolaire. Ce n'est peut-être pas très sûr pour tous; mais alors qu'au moins vous rapportiez sans exception dans deux mois la détermination de donner avec entrain le coup de collier nécessaire.

Mais je veux, sans tarder, m'occuper de ceux d'entre vous qui sont aujourd'hui les plus spécialement fêtés, je veux dire les gradués, qui quittent l'école définitivement. Ne perdez pas des yeux leurs exemples; vous voyez qu'ils ont pris déjà l'air sérieux de jeunes hommes, conscients des difficultés que la vie leur réserve, mais assurés, grâce aux solides connaissances qu'ils ont acquises à Saint Joseph, de les surmonter toutes et de réussir. C'est ce que je leur souhaite le plus sincèrement et de tout coeur.

Et, puisque c'est aujourd'hui jour de récompenses, vous permettrez bien qu'on commence la distribution par ceux qui toujours sont à la peine; vos professeurs français et américains, les vieux, dont l'âge ne diminue le zèle ni l'ardeur, les jeunes qui commencent leur carrière sous la direction éclairée de cet homme de bien que tout le monde ici respecte, et qui s'appelle M. Gaschy. Ce sont eux tous, mais surtout évidemment ceux venus de France, exilés loin de la patrie pour se consacrer au devoir qu'ils ont choisi et mieux répandre les vertus morales françaises dont je parlais tout à l'heure, que le Gouvernement français a entendu récompenser en la personne d'un de leurs doyens, M. Mutschler. Et ce sera pour moi un grand plaisir de remettre à ce dernier à la rentrée prochaine, dernier à la rentrée prochaine, devant ses collègues et ses élèves, la plus belle décoration française, notre Légion d'Honneur.

Et maintenant passons à vous, mes chers amis; et applaudissons à vos récompenses.

Ticket Sale for Dramatic Performance Gives Big Returns

For thirty years it has been the dream of every student of St. Joseph College to boast a gym-auditorium, but because of lack of funds, this has been impossible. Through the energetic and tireless work of the Director, Mr. Gaschy, the "dream" has slowly turned into a reality; and now the work of building the gym has been started.

To show their cooperation in the hard work of Mr. Director, the students staged a show at the Memorial Hall of Yokohama on May 6. Although the success of the show was much due to the fine acting, the ticket sellers did their big share also. The students' goal was to reach 1000 yen. But this figure proved a little too high in these days of depression. The

Collegians despite all handicaps manifested fine spirit by reaching the high total of 903.45 yen.

The following is the result of the ticket selling campaign:

4th High	.....	yen	105.00
3rd	"	.....	92.50
2nd	"	.....	201.00
1st	"	.....	47.00
6th Prep.	.....	"	125.20
5th	"	.....	80.00
4th	"	.....	56.50
3rd	"	.....	150.25
1st & 2nd Prep.	.....	"	44.50

The best salesman was V. Lury of 2nd High with 48.00 yen to his credit, and after him come the following:

L. Frank	.....	32.00	3rd High
H. Kitano	.....	31.00	2nd High
J. Kern	.....	26.00	2nd High
M. Onishi	.....	25.00	3rd Prep.
H. Luther	.....	18.00	4th High
F. Mourier	.....	15.00	4th High
G. Thomas	.....	15.00	6th Prep.
D. Charlesworth	.....	14.00	5th Prep.
H. Fernandes	.....	14.00	6th Prep.
F. Planas	.....	13.50	4th Prep.
T. Aru	.....	13.00	4th High
J. Thompson	.....	12.00	2nd High
L. Guizard	.....	12.00	6th Prep.
L. da Costa	.....	12.00	3rd Prep.
H. Grossmann	.....	11.50	2nd High
R. Curtis	.....	11.20	6th Prep.
C. Boyd	.....	11.00	4th High
R. Russell	.....	11.00	2nd High
J. Meyers	.....	11.00	4th Prep.
J. Walker	.....	11.00	3rd Prep.
A. Salter	.....	10.50	2nd High
S. Bielous	.....	10.00	4th High
E. Eastlake	.....	10.00	3rd High
L. Wong	.....	10.00	3rd High
A. Albeck	.....	10.00	5th Prep.
J. Hay	.....	10.00	5th Prep.
E. Eymard	.....	10.00	3rd Prep.

The Seniors of '33 join in heartily wishing all their fellow students enjoyment of the hard-earned gym-auditorium.

S. Bielous '33

(Chronicle concluded on page 15
of Advertisements)

ALUMNI

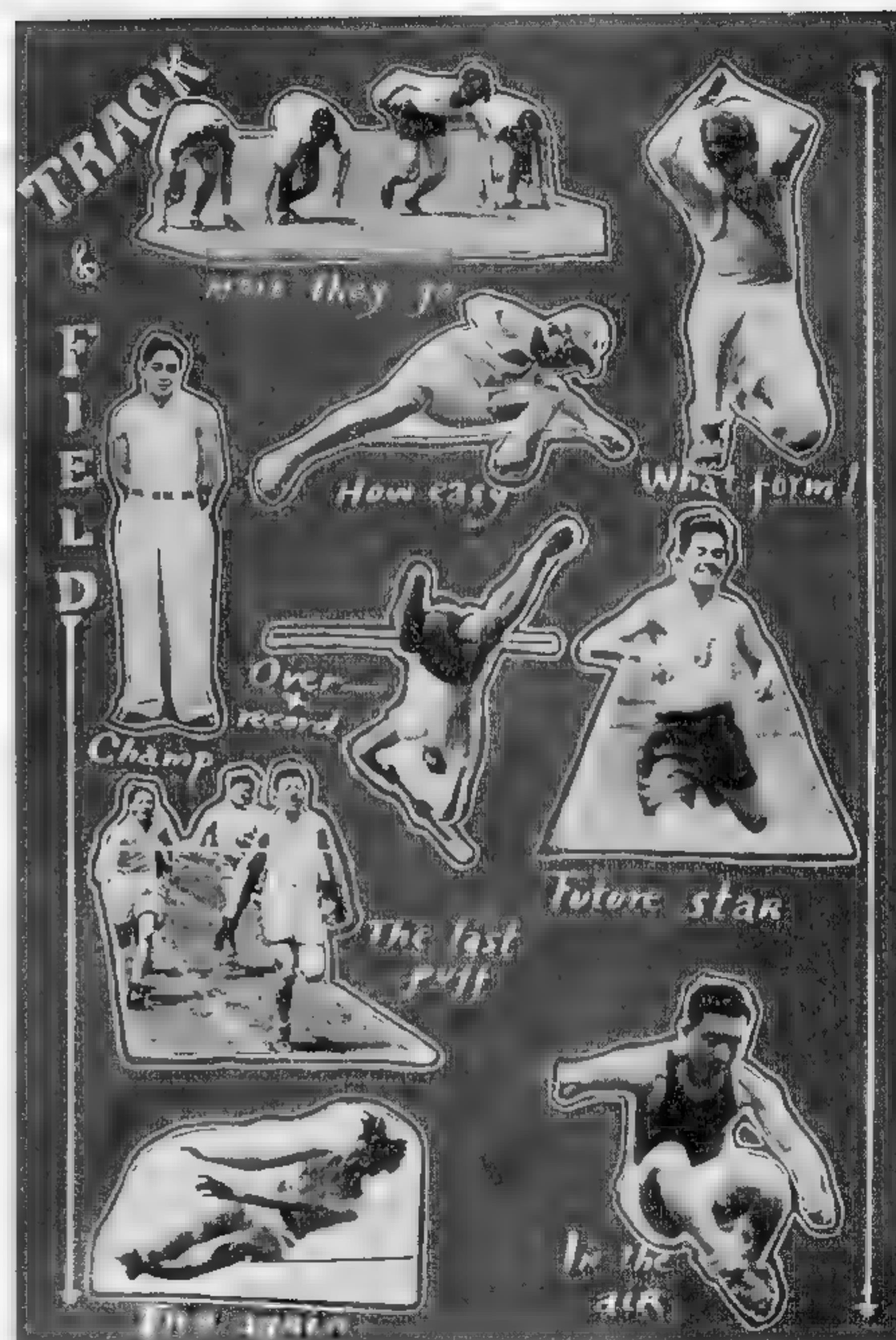
John Howard Robson, an old St. Joseph's boy, has successfully graduated from the Sydney University, Australia, during May, receiving his degree as a Civil Engineer. Howard left Yokohama in 1919, and after a college course of some years he entered the Sydney University in 1929 where he has had a very interesting and successful term. He has taken a prominent part in University athletics, and represented the Sydney University in the Inter-University Hockey contest against the Melbourne University being highly commended in the newspaper reports as one of the three outstanding players of the team. At the conclusion of the University term he was awarded the first prize for survey work and was given a position in the Public Works Department of the Municipality of Sydney.

His elder brother, Victor Robson, who graduated from St. Joseph's in 1917, also holds a position as Inspector in the same Department of Works in Sydney. Victor has also had a very successful term in the same University from which he graduated in 1924 with the degree of Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, and now has the honour of writing after his name "B. E., M. I. E. E.". In addition to holding a Commission as Major in the Civilian forces in Sydney, for three successive years he carried off the gold medal for marksmanship at the King's Cup Rifle Tournament. Victor was married in 1930, and is now the proud father of a fine boy.

Although it is a long time since Victor and Howard were at St. Joseph's they are still keenly interested in the doings of their old College, sending kindest greetings to all, and best wishes for future successes.

S. Agafuroff writes from Harbin, where he is employed by the American Industries. He professes his willingness to contribute his bit towards our building fund. We appreciate his deep loyalty to his Alma Mater and wish him the best of success in his work.

Eugene de Savitch now occupies the position of Research Fellow in Physiology at the University of Chicago. He has sent us some prints of his research works. We hope that he may achieve the results he is striving for.





SENIORS

Standing—from left: J. Eyton, J. Asahina, F. Kondo, A. Kornilzeff, M. S'sikin, F. Savory, S. Bielous, J. McFarlane, F. Mourier, A. Pohl.

Sitting—from left: P. Blamey, F. Ishikawa, E. Eastlake, J. Planas, C. Boyd, S. Sano, H. Luther, A. Salter



JUNIORS

Standing—from left: H. Kitajima, K. Tamura, K. Takebe, H. Grossmann, T. Nishimaya, K. Higginbotham, F. Maher, G. Kureshi, K. Zagidullin, A. Bobrovnikov, F. Savory.

Sitting—from left: T. Nozaki, M. Fukuda, H. Bryden, K. Gafaroff, S. Duer, S. Kaneko.

Isamu Noguchi, a former S. J. C. boy, is achieving brilliant success as a sculptor. Last year, his exhibition at the Reinhardt Galleries, New York, caused a great stir among the critics.

Wenceslas de Couto continues to do very well in his studies. Congratulations!

Robert Blum, son of Mrs. E. Blum of Kobe and former boy of S. J. C. has achieved great success at the U. of Berkeley from which he graduated with highest honors. In a competitive examination he placed first out of 700 contestants and received a prize which enabled him to spend one year studying Political Economy in Europe. Although only 22 years of age he is now returning to Berkeley to obtain a degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Vivian S. W. Worden, M. D., is the author of two inspiring poems which appear in the Literary Section of this issue of the "Forward." His address is 34 Algonquin Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y., U. S. A. We congratulate him on his fruitful poetical endeavors.

J. Hasegawa '31 and S. Huga '32 are doing well at the U. D. They both made the Fencing Team. We hope they continue to "thrust straight."

M. Kido from University of Dayton sends his congratulations to the Graduates of '33. We thank him for remembering his old classmates, and in return, we wish him the greatest success in his work at the University.

N. Didisko '29 and L. Galstaun '29 have graduated from the U. D. with highest honors. Both were first in their respective classes and both received gold medals. We offer our heartiest congratulations to them! Keep up the good work, Galstaun and Didishko!

Charles Mahlmann '28 is studying for a master's degree at the U. of Cincinnati. Best of luck to him!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. d'Aquino stuffed and presented about thirty bird specimens.

Mr. H. C. Lepper donated much valuable radio apparatus.

Our radio fans surely appreciate his generosity.

Memorial Hall Performance



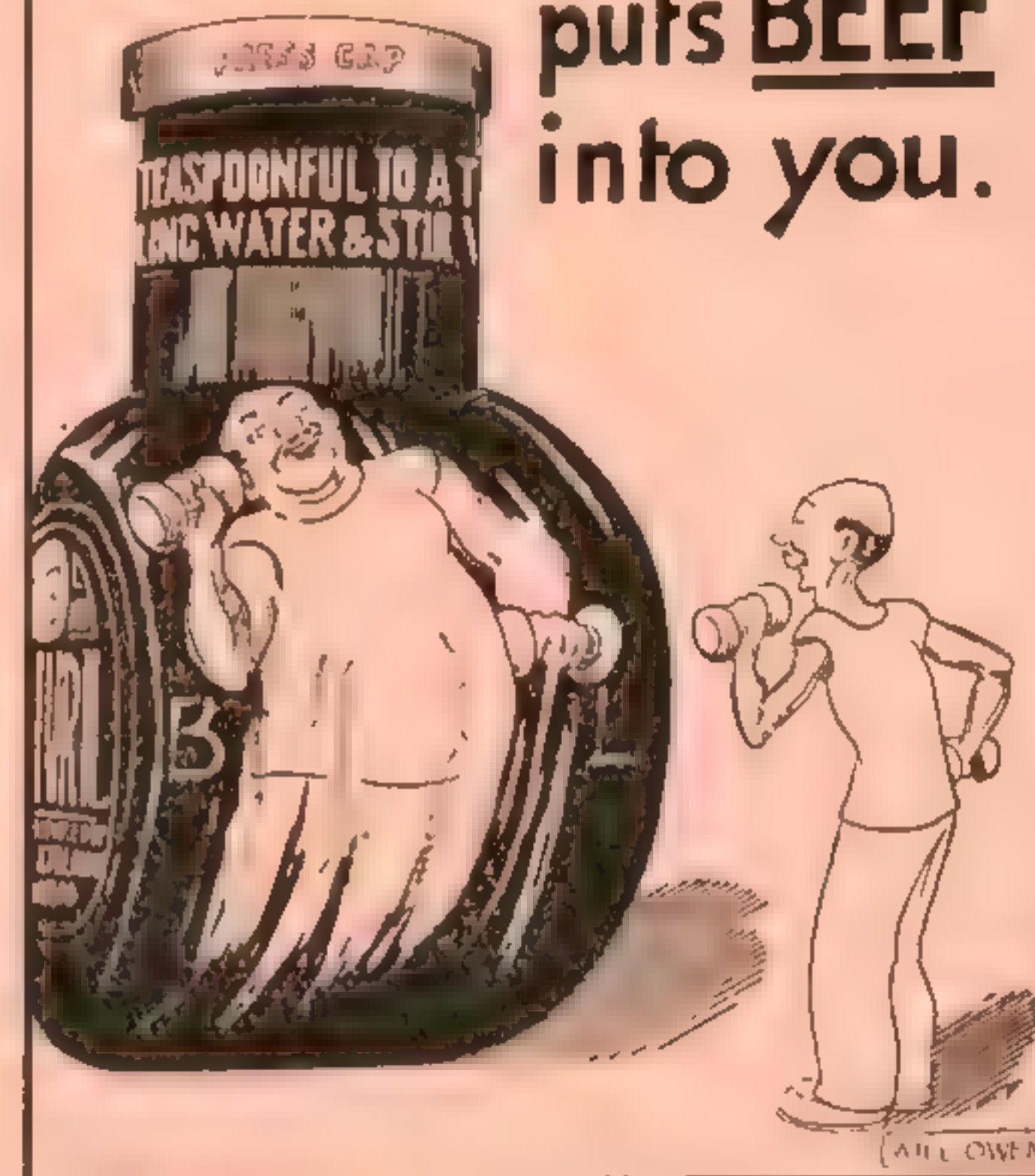
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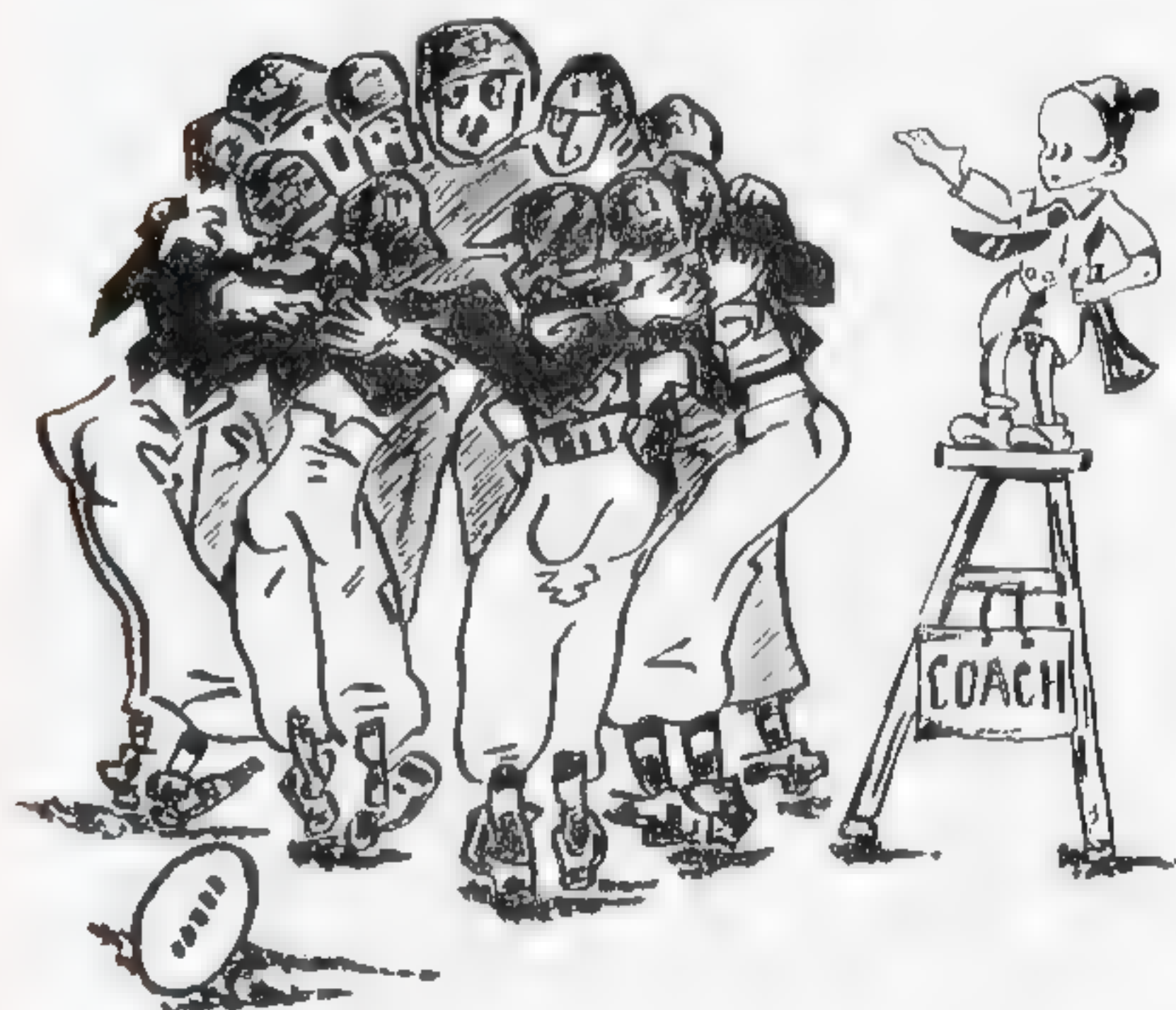
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SPORTS



A. Pohl '33

S. J. C. Athletic News

Edited by F. Savory

Vol. XII, No. 2

July, 1933

FIELD DAY GRAND SUCCESS

Eyton, Ishikawa Make New Marks

Our Annual Field Day was held on March 25th, in ideal track weather at the Y.C. & A.C. grounds. The major track and field events were run off with clockwork regularity, starting at 12.30 sharp.

Jack Eyton shattered his own standing shotput record of 36' $\frac{1}{4}$ " when he drove the iron sphere for 37' 7". In recognition of the spectacular throw he received an extra cup. It must be mentioned that Francis Mourier also put the shot above Jackie's old mark, but he could not equal the mighty heave that gave Eyton the record.

The grandest thrill of the day came when "Lanky Ishikawa," a Freshman, topped the bar at 10' 1" in the Pole Vault. He eclipsed A. Dresser's long standing mark of 10' 1" by $\frac{1}{4}$ ". He also is the receiver of a special cup for this great performance.

WINNERS OF THE DAY

In the Senior Division Ishikawa took first honors with a total of 22 pts. He placed first in three events, second and third in one each. Being high point man he is the proud receiver of the Dresser Cup.

Ernie Eastlake cinched second place by coming through for two firsts, and three thirds—a total of 19 points. Jack Eyton and J. Planas tied for third place with 17 points each. The former acquired three firsts and a fourth, the latter secured two seconds and three thirds. Pete Blamey came

fourth with 16 points taking two firsts and three thirds. Being the best all-round athlete, he is winner of the Galstaun Cup, a Trophy that is much coveted by every Collegian.

I JUNIORS

Nishiyama	20 pts
Gafaroff	18 pts
Fukuda.. .. .	17 pts

II JUNIORS

W. Blamey	25 pts
Gilley	17 pts
Ishibashi	15 pts

III JUNIORS

McRae	21 pts
Hay	21 pts
Pettersson	19 pts

Feature Races One Roaring Laugh

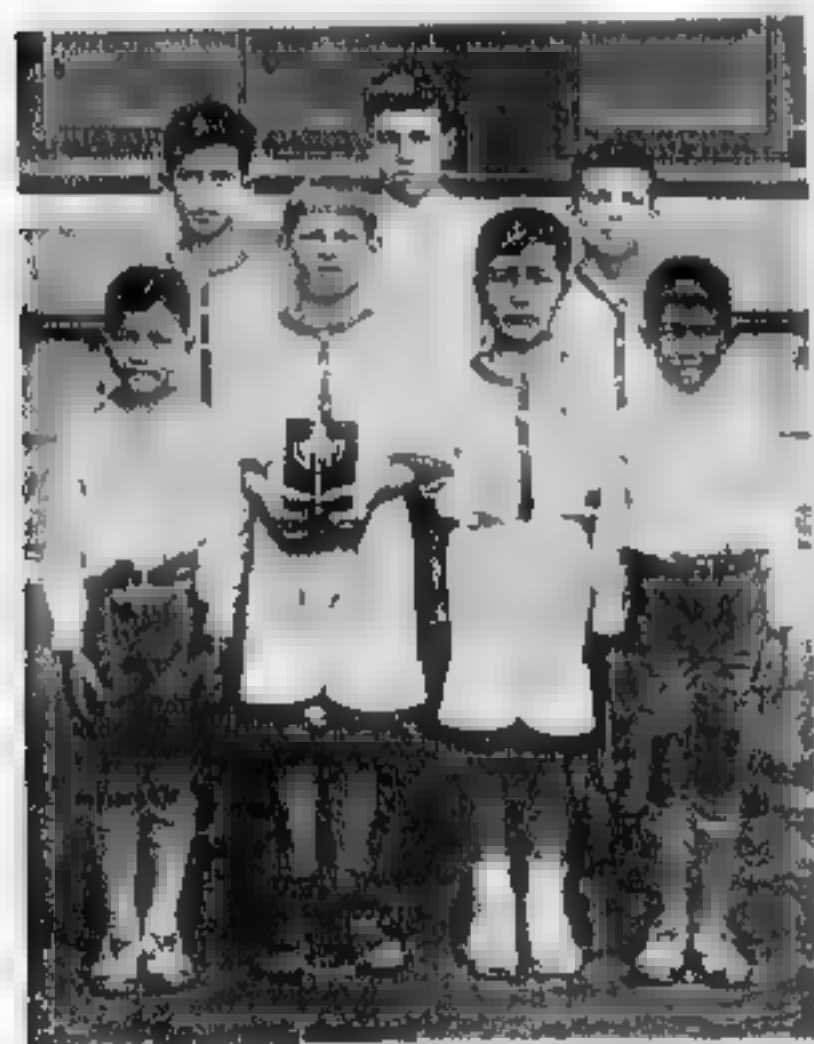
The Funny Races were run off after the track and field events had been completed. They furnished the cap to allay the effects of the many thrills which the spectators had witnessed.

The Senior crab racers so ran amuck among themselves and the onlookers on the side lines, that a grizzled old man gasped out, "They remind me of ten thousand steers on the stampede."

The craziest and consequently the most humorous event of the day was the Button-in-Flour Race of the II Juniors. A button was put in the center of a plate piled up with two heaping cups of flour. Each competitor had to mouth the button without

the use of his hands; and, with it in his mouth, he was obliged to whistle a tune to the judges! Just imagine his flour-bespattered face, his pasty lips,—trying to whistle a "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean." Well, there were several buttons missing at the end of the "blowing" contest, yet we are glad to say that there were no cases of appendicitis in the school.

Miss Gloria da Costa won the bean-guessing contest. She made the nearest guess of 2,050. The exact number was 2,061 beans.



MINIM CHAMPIONS

In the Minim Group, Masters Cull da Costa, Walker, Vorobiov, Haenschel and the da Silva brothers were the outstanding stars.

"Tiny" Vorobiov was the high point man of the group, and as such, was the happy receiver of a cup.

S. J. C. Midget Quintet

Every day constant practice from 11:30 to 12:00, molded our determined midgets into a well-balanced basketball quintet. The small stars of the hardwood took their training seriously; and all of them are great "possibilities" for future S. J. C. representative teams on the indoor court.

Their first game was lost to the bigger and more experienced Tateno Cagers 18-12.

The 2nd game vs. Fujisawa Middle school was also lost; but playing against much taller and older boys, our midgets showed improvement and teamwork.

The Third Game vs. the Ota School Team was captured by our "little boys in blue."

The game was rather tough and the hard training of our "light brigade" stood them in good stead.

Considering the odds against which our Midgets played, the Little Blue Team had a highly successful year.

The Midgets are: Fernandes, Thomas, Guizard, Daniels, Gafaroff, Lum and Blamey.

JUNIORS BOW TO SENIORS

in

Interclass Basketball Tilt

The Senior and Junior Basketball quintets met in a desperate struggle in the interclass Silver Shield Contest on a Wednesday afternoon in March. Both teams were "rarin" to go; and once the whistle blew, it was a fight to the finish. The Third High lads were handicapped in height and experience but made up for this deficiency in bull-dog tenacity to grab the game. However, they battled a losing fight against the more skillful upper-class boys. At half time the

score was 24-4 in favor of the Seniors. Resuming play, the Juniors made a supreme effort to equal the score. For a time they outplayed their elders, keeping the pill in Senior territory. Towards the end, the Seniors found their stride and countered by long shots from just over the half line. The Third High lads, however, took the last half by a 15 to 14 score.

Total . . . Seniors 38
Juniors 19

In the second game the flashy Senior Team again took the Juniors to camp to the tune of 51 to 19. The Third High lads were outplayed from the start in this contest, and they did not show their customary "fighting spirit". Gorbunoff and Savory were high point men for the winning team, while Frank and Kondo starred for the losers. The two consecutive Senior victories are due in a large measure to the excellent defence of two tall guards, Bielous and Sisikin. By taking two out of three games, the Seniors have received the foot-high, mahogany-mounted shield trophy.

FRESHMAN CAGERS OVERWHELM SOPHS IN INITIAL GAME ALSO CAPTURE SECOND TILT

The Freshman-Sophomore Interclass Basketball Tournament was staged on the S. J. C. court. The I High basketballers sprung a surprise by capturing two successive victories from their seniors.

A minute after the ball was swung into action, the Sophs, by clever combination, got under the younger Collegians' basket, and Maher bagged the opening goal with a dainty over-hand flip. Soon another basket followed the first and the Freshies seemed to be momentarily spellbound by the swift and tricky play of their opponents. As the game progressed, however, the

I Highers found their stride. Then they equalized the II High's mark, passed it and kept on piling up points. The Sophs tried valiantly to retaliate, but their beginning spurt of clever play never came back. The Freshman forwards, Fukuda, Tamura and Ishikawa, combined excellently and completely bewildered the Sophs by their accurate shooting. Basket after basket was scored by them whilst the Sophomores received consolation only occasionally. Thus the first game of the series ended with the one-sided score of 56-21 in favor of the Freshmen.

The Second Game was a hard-fought struggle. The Sophs tried desperately to redeem their first defeat, but the Freshman Quintet proved to be their betters. The younger cagers ran out worthy victors with a 39-29 score. Taking two games out of three, the Freshman Quintet cinched the Championship honors and received the Silver Shield Trophy.

The outstanding feature of the above contest was not the playing itself but the excellent sportsmanship shown by the individual players of both teams. Sophs and Freshies, keep up the manly spirit!

SOCCER REVIEW

School Team Does Splendid

Wins 15, Loses 7, Ties 2

The St. Joseph I Soccer Eleven has completed a very successful season. Winning fifteen games out of twenty four played, the youthful Collegians established an enviable reputation among local teams.

During the II Term, five regulars of the squad sacrificed their favorite sport to serve the School as actors in the S. J. C. Dramatic Club. In spite of this fact, the remaining footballers of the first string and the substitutes

continued to hold their own against all comers. The results of the season's games are:

	S. J. C.	Opponents
Hector I ..	2	7
Hector II ..	2	2
Rajputana ..	2	0
Sanchu ..	2	1
Libia ..	1	5
Rising Sun ..	4	1
Kwanto ..	2	1
Gyoser ..	3	2
Comorn ..	3	6
C. Y. M. A. ..	8	0
Gyoser ..	2	2
Koko O. B. ..	3	0
Rampura ..	5	1
Kwanto O. B. ..	0	3
Y. C. & A. C. II ..	5	2
Kaiser-I-Hind II ..	6	1
Kaiser-I-Hind II ..	3	3
C. Y. M. A. ..	6	2
Carthage ..	2	1
Rajputana ..	3	1

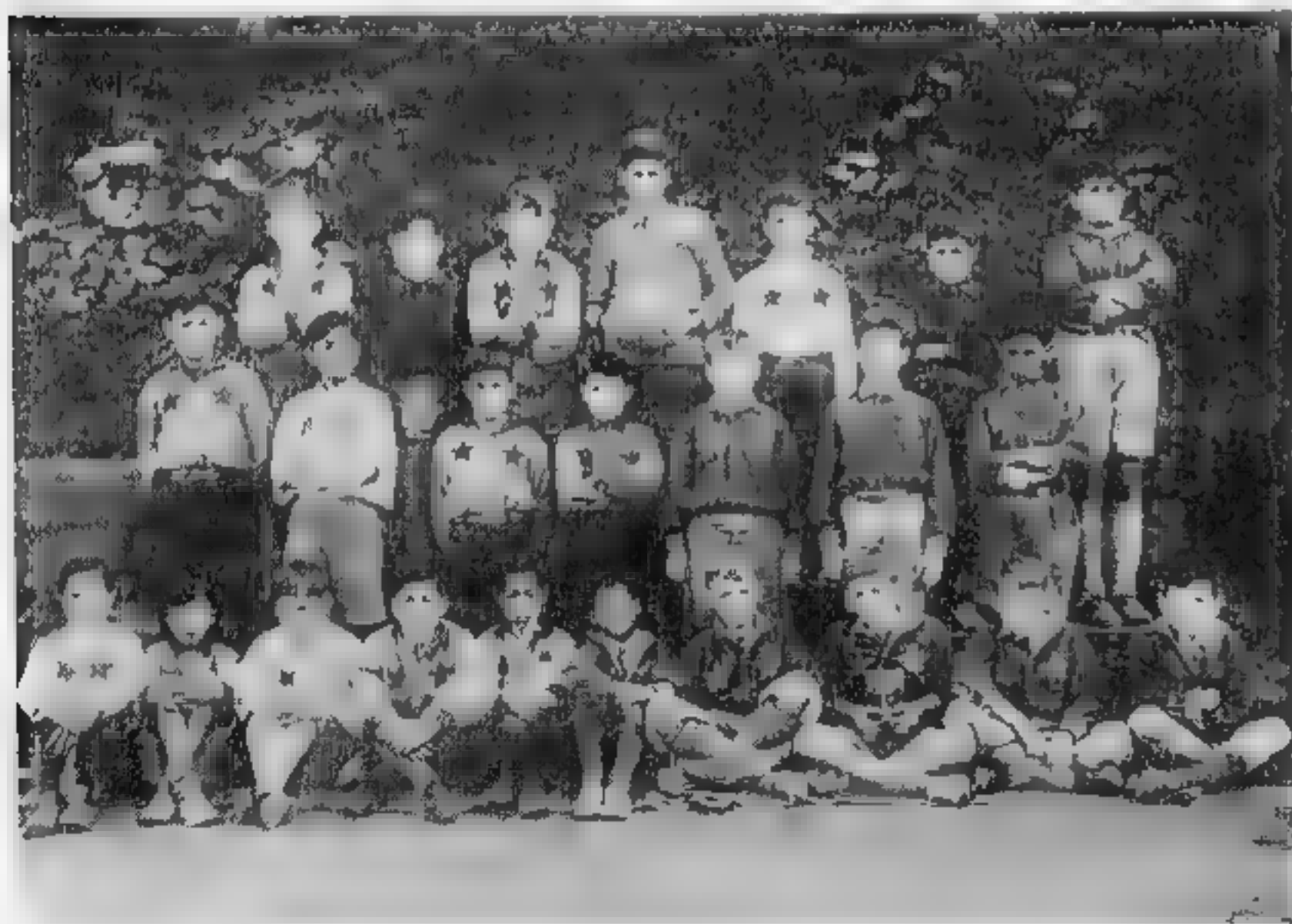
Hector II (2nd game)	6	1
C. T. I	2	6
Aenacs	2	2

MINIMS END SUCCESSFUL SEASON

Yellows Win After Hard Tussle;
Score 2 - 0.

Last fall the "Minims" of 10 to 12 years of age made up two football teams, the Blues and the Yellows, with D. Charlesworth and D. Cull as captains.

They had practice games almost every school-day for seven months and a regular game occasionally on Wednesdays. They played 9 regular games. The Blues won 3, the Yellows 1, and there were 5 draws. The Blues scored 10 points and the Yellows 7. Cull and Charlesworth are credited for 4 points, Britto and Albeck each for 3, Lum for 2, d'Aquino for 1.



Our Minims

To finish the football season, the Teams agreed to play a deciding match for the medals that should be awarded, one to each player of the winning team.

That long-awaited game was played April 22, beginning at 1:45 p.m. The weather was not exactly ideal, for low, dark clouds hung menacingly over the field and drops of rain fell for a little while during the game. The Yellows took the flip, and with a neat pass to the right wing they started the general attack. The Blues fought the offensive move of the Yellows with equal skill, and the game looked evenly matched; but the tension was soon broken by a "long thumb" that fell short of scoring. The danger zone moved closer to the Blue's goal, and the goalie had his time

watching the rapid movements of the pill. Charlesworth of the Blues finally managed to pass to his wing, thus changing the area of battle, but Cull of the opposing team took his try at a long shot. This time the pill sailed neatly through the Blue's goal. The ice was broken, but the score did not remain long 1-0, for Britto encouraged by his teammate's fine work, shot a successful fooler right into the enemy's goal. When the half-time whistle blew, the score stood 2-0 in favor of the Yellows.

The Blues with a determined look started the last half with a fierce onslaught. The Yellows had a desperate time in averting the many possible goals, but finally they managed

(Continued on page 12 of the
Advertisements.)



II JUNIORS

Sitting from left.—J. Matvienko, V. Chirskoff, J. Tompkison, I. Ishibashi, H. Kitano, S. Dobroff.

Standing from left.—J. Gomes, R. Russell, W. Blamev, H. Fernandes, L. Guizard, T. Robinson, M. Zapasnik, F. Milne, M. Sisikin.

Do you wish your boy to

receive a real education?

Send him to

SAINT JOSEPH COLLEGE

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
FOREIGN BOYS

WHERE YOUTHFUL LIMBS AND MINDS
GROW STRONG

For further particulars refer to J. B. Gaschy, S.M., Director.

THE BOYS WHO MAKE THE FORWARD

The following is the average result of the efforts of the members of the Forward Advertising Club.

C. Boyd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	points
S. Bielous & L. Farias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	"
J. Asahina, F. Mourier & L. Frank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	"
F. Savory & F. Kondo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	"
H. Luther & E. Eastlake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	"
A. Pohl, L. Darbier & A. Kornilzeff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	"
T. N'gai & L. Wong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	"
A. Gorbunoff & P. Blamey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	"
J. Eyton & H. Omori	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	"
T. Arai, M. Sisikin & T. Mason	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	"

J. Mc Farlane
Business Manager



JOKES

S. G. Bielous '33

We columnists may dig and toil
Till our finger tips are sore;
But some "poor fish" is sure to say:
"I've heard that joke before."
I. Agafuroff '26

Irishman (also proudly): Yeah! I
thought so long ago. I notice that
when a man has one short leg the
other is longer.

Grocer: No, sir, I wouldn't cash a
check even for my brother.

Customer: Oh! of course, you know
your own family better than I do.

FRESHMEN DICTIONARY

Cube Root..Special form of punish-
ment inflicted upon the innocent.

AlgebraA complicated form of
mathematics where everything is
found by means of X's.

ApiaryA place for apes

Hippodrome..A place where hippopoto-
mi are kept.

TurtleAnimals' Jew who carries
his house along with him every-
where he goes to save hotel fee.

EweAn animal with long ears.

Patriot.....A person who tells others
to lay down their lives for his
country.

AdultA person who has stopped
growing everywhere except in the
middle.

Philosopher (proudly to an Irishman):
Nature always makes compensation.
If one eye loses sight, the other be-
come stronger. If one loses the
hearing of one ear, the other ear
becomes more acute.

Scene: Two Seniors in Fujiya Ice
Cream Parlor, in the act of choosing
some refreshments.

Popeye: Gosh! Here's a new dish
called "Aviator's Delight."

Shoko: That sounds good. How
much is it, Popeye?

Popeye: 50 sen.

Shoko: Oh! Look out! We might
have a crash.

Judge: I'm going to fine you \$5,
Rastus, for the chickens you have
stolen in the last two weeks.

Rastus: How "bout makin" it seven-
fifty, jedge? Dat'll pay up to and
including nex' Satiddy night.

Notice in a Idaho newspaper: Positive-
ly no more baptizing in the pond
on my pasture. Twice in the last
two months my gate has been left
open, and I can't afford to chase
cattle all over the country just to
save a few sinners.

During the Physics course.

Teacher: Prove that sound travels through objects, Mike.

Mike: When you step on a cat's tail the sound comes out of the mouth. Hence the sound travels through the cat.

Teacher: What is the disadvantage of present day lamps?

Nagai: The candle shops went broke

Phrenologist: Small ears show weakness of character.

Boxer (proudly): And big ears show clumsy defeat.

Teacher to a parent of a student: Yes, Latin is a dead language.

Father: Well, so much the better Johnny is going to work as an undertaker

Teacher: What was the greatest achievement of the Romans?

A student: Speaking Latin.

At the Doctor's office:

New Patient: For weeks I've contemplated killing myself, Doc.

M. M.: Fool, what talk.

New Patient: But I've decided suicide is a sin, so I've come to you.

Mother (in train): Tommy, Tommy, if you do that again, I'll spank you.

Tommy: You spank me, and I'll tell the conductor my real age.

Friend: You say your son plays the piano like Paderewski?

Proud mother: Yes, he uses both hands

Teacher (examining a pupil): Do you understand a simple problem?

Child: I do.

Teacher: Then tell the teacher this. If fifteen men ploughed a field in five hours, how long will thirty men take to plough the same field?

Child: They couldn't do it.

Teacher: Why not?

Child: Because the fifteen have already ploughed it.

RIDDLES

1. Why are the short watches at sea called dog-watches?
2. What insect does a blacksmith manufacture?
3. Why is a motor car wheel like a sleepy boy?
4. What is the least valuable thing in the world?
5. Why is the letter v like a mad bull?
6. What is most like a man?
7. What insect lives on nothing?
8. What is the greatest riddle in the world?
9. When does a man impose upon himself?
10. What is it that goes up the hill, and down the hill, and yet stands still?
11. What is that which belongs to yourself, and is used by your friends more than by yourself?
12. Why is a banker's clerk necessary well-informed?
13. Why are washerwomen the silliest of women?
14. When is a horse a victim of the inquisition?
15. Why are policemen like the days of man?
16. Why is a poor singer like a money forger?
17. What are those things which, though always drunk, are never intoxicated?
18. When is a wireless set like a dog?
19. Who are the fastest men?
20. What is the most dangerous time of the year?
21. Why are your nose and chin always at variance?
22. What is the best butter in the world?

(For answers refer to page 23 of Advertisements)

NESTLÉ'S STAMP COLLECTION

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Series XI From the Light to the Giant Aeroplane



2ND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES

SERIES: 11—20

PERIOD: 1st MARCH TO
31st DECEMBER, 1933.

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No. 63 Kyo-machi,
KOBÉ.

No. 311, Osaka Building, 1-chome,
Uchi-Saiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, TOKYO.

Drawing of Lots.

The drawing of lots will be carried out on 25th January 1934 under the strict supervision of representatives from Newspaper Offices and Advertising Agencies.

The drawing tickets will be issued immediately after the close of the period.

The list of winning numbers will be published immediately after the drawing and will be despatched to collectors. The list will also be distributed through the stores who sell our goods.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE STAMPS WITH THE LABELS OF NESTLÉ'S MILK PRODUCTS

All the stamps, with the only exception of Series 12, will be exchanged in the following proportions of labels and coupons. The users of these products can also easily complete the collection if they obtain the stamps of this particular series by the purchase of our Chocolates, Cocoa and Caramels.

2 Stamps are exchanged for 1 label of Eagle Milk	
1 Stamp is " " 1 label of Milkmaid Evaporated Milk.—Talls.	
1 Stamp is " " 2 labels of Milkmaid Evaporated Milk.—'s	
4 Stamps are " " 1 label of Nestlé's Milk Food	
4 Stamps are " " 1 wrapper of Nestlé Malted Milk (or label of Nestlé Malted Milk packed in tin)	
2 Stamps are " " 1 Coupon inserted in the tin of Gerber's Cheese.	

Stamps issued in this way will bear a special mark, and other stamps will not be exchanged for these marked stamps.

Series 19 and 20 become exchangeable only on and after 1/11/33.

No mutilated labels, wrappers and coupons, or advertising sheets, will be accepted in exchange for stamps.

Please keep this carefully for reference.

— (5) —



ADVERTISERS

This issue of the "Forward" has been made possible by the kind support of Our Advertisers. Please give them your support in return.

The Forward Staff

Compliments of



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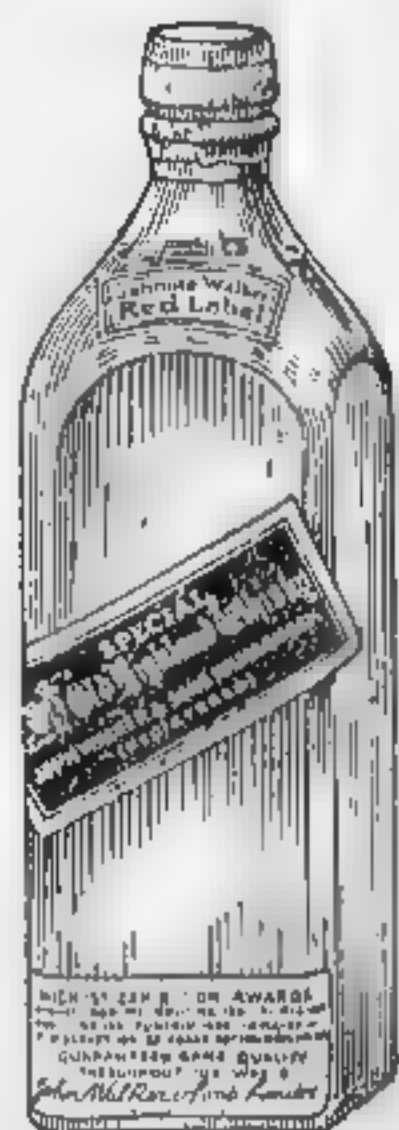


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tainment in so many places as
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improved and refined so that
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by skillful dribbling to push the offensive line towards the center. There the pill shot back and forth. Gaining no ground, the Blues made several attempts to score but the impregnable defense of the Yellows held them at bay. Hands by Meyers gave the Blues their chance to score, but the distance being too far from the goal, their try amounted to nothing. Certainly luck favored the Blues again in a second chance to even the score when a corner was called on the Yellows, but the "jinx" still tagged at their heels for the kick went crooked. As the whistle sounded for the end of the game, the score remained 2-0, leaving the Yellows proud victors.

To wind up the day, Mr. Higli assembled his players in his classroom. Having got the advices of the judges, he announced the best individual player. Donald Cull, by his superior sportsmanship, attendance and skill for the entire season, won the coveted place. He received a beautiful cup, and the members of the winning team were awarded medals. The presentation was made by Mrs. Coolican who gave words of encouragement to the boys. The best three players for the last match of the season were: Yellows—Cull, Britto, Boris; and Blues—Charlesworth, Planas, Albeck.

LINE — UP

Blues

G. K. Saito

F. B. Moshkin — Russell

H. B. Albeck — Korineff — Fukayama —
BaghwanF. Lum — Planas — Charlesworth (Cap-
tain) — d'Aquino — Goto

Yellows

C. K. Grossmann

F. B. Mohandas — Janson

H. B. Ogorodnikoff — Emile — Dara

F. Daniels — Meyers — Cull (Captain) —
Britto — Coolican

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16. Because he is a user of bad notes.
17. Toasts
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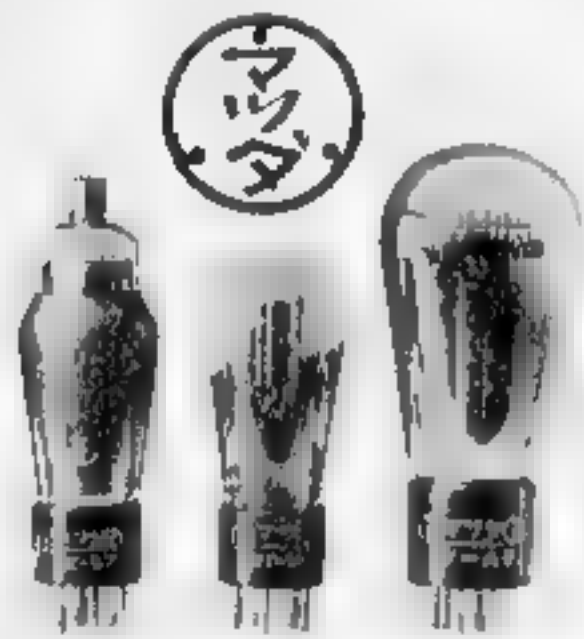
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